

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

**Cheboygan Lumber Fire Entails Loss of \$110,000—Barroda Saloon Wiped Out of Existence—Large Increase in Amount of State Cash on Hand.**

**Big Lumber Fire.**

Only twelve piles of lumber remain of a stock of 5,000,000 feet of the finest lumber in northern Michigan that was piled on the Whitehall mill docks at Cheboygan Saturday morning. Fire from the smoke stack of the mill set fire to a lath pile at noon, and in a few moments the docks were in flames. The mill is beyond the water works, and mill pumps and fire tugs were all there to fight the fire. The mill was saved, but the docks were burned to the water's edge. The mill owner, Major Dana, had a narrow escape, getting aground in the slips between piles and was only saved by heroic exertions. The lumber was owned by Monroe, Boyce & Co. and Ward Brothers, Grand Haven; Theodore Hine, Bay City; and Swift Bros., City. Monroe, Boyce & Co. held their lumber at \$29 per m., and their loss will be fully \$110,000, on which there is between \$60,000 and \$70,000 insurance. Most of it is written from Grand Haven, Mich. That written here is as follows: Home, Palatin, American, Fire, North British, Western, Continental, \$2,500 each; Niagara, \$1,500; Fire Association, \$1,500.

**Finances of the State.**

The report of State Treasurer Wilkinson for the year ending June 30 last shows a large increase in the amount of cash on hand over the previous year. The increased balance is due to the heavy tax levy of last December. The cash balance at the close of business June 30 was \$212,422.43, which is divided among the several funds as follows:

General fund	\$450,537.21
Specific tax fund	300,020.54
Agricultural college interest	33,834.85
Normal school interest	2,227.93
Primary school interest	4,925.33
University interest	27,470.94
Sundry deposits	13,708.90
St. Mary's canal	68,927.12

One year ago the general fund was overdrawn \$128,000, but there is now \$450,537.21 in place of the deficiency. The bonded indebtedness still remains at \$10,922.80.

**The trust funds which have been expended and which are now represented by a debt are as follows:**

Agricultural college	\$547,278.90
Normal school	65,805.12
Primary school (7 per cent)	3,300,248.00
Primary school (6 per cent)	824,514.02
University	328,400.50

Total \$5,706,702.72

The total receipts of all funds for the year were \$5,250,059.37 and disbursements \$4,634,054.73. The receipts of the general fund were \$4,220,143.58 and disbursements \$3,703,000.37.

**The specific tax fund receipts for the year are given:**

Railroads	\$735,040.74
Fire insurance	127,143.45
Life insurance	80,823.90
Guarantee	3,061.67
Plate glass	290.05
Steam boiler inspection	570.23
Telephone	23,459.36
Telegraph	19,030.75
Express	2,742.84
Plank and gravel road	1,102.00
River improvement	2,134.55

Total \$1,000,549.03

**Crusaders Raid a Saloon.**

Thursday night the back door of the only saloon in Baroda was broken into by crusaders, who were bent on destroying the place. The beer pump was broken, twelve kegs of beer and several barrels of whisky and wine were smashed open and their contents allowed to run out. The bottled goods were all broken, and 7,000 cigars were crushed and left in a heap on the floor. The large plate glass mirror behind the counter was also broken and the bar turned upside down. The place was owned by W. W. Harper and has been the scene of annoyance to the residents of the quiet village for two years. The job was evidently done by someone bent wholly on revenge, for a sum of money in plain sight was not molested.

**Short State Items.**

The citizens of Iwas City are mad because the Council voted to each of its members and the Mayor the sum of \$50 for the time and used in the city's service during their term of office.

William E. Johnson has been arrested at Columbiaville, Lapeer County, on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault upon Mrs. Anna Deine, an old lady of that vicinity, last winter.

J. B. Lanckton, an old itinerant preacher, died at Bancroft, at the advanced age of 91. He was born at Springfield, Mass., in 1805. At the age of 22 he commenced his work as a minister. Two years after he was admitted to the Genesee conference, in New York State, and for forty-three years was an active worker. He was on the Leviticus circuit, 100 miles long. After retiring from active work he moved to this State, settling in Bancroft.

The official peach yellows commissioners have made their annual inspection of orchards in the lake shore fruit belt, and found but few traces of the dreaded pest. The strict enforcement for the past several years of the rigid State laws regarding infected peach trees has nearly succeeded in eradicating the yellows, and the nearness of Michigan's peach season will be the largest ever gathered. The commissioners order all suspected trees to be dug up and burned, but so dangerous is this disease that healthy trees have been infected by the mere brushing of diseased foliage against the limbs while being carried from the orchard. At South Haven the commissioners found but eleven infected trees among 63,000 examined.

Alegan County maintained ninety-six inmates in the poorhouse and extended temporary relief to 1,430 persons during the last fiscal year at a total expense of \$10,712. The county poor farm is valued at \$22,000, and produced crops to the value of \$2,039.

At Decatur, at the coroner's inquest on the body of John Linderman, which was found by the roadside, the coroner found the cause of his death was self-administered. The bottle found by his side contained a solution of morphine, contradicting the theory that his death was caused by exposure.

# Crawford

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.  
VOLUME XVIII.  
NUMBER 18.

**THE WATER IN THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER IS THE HIGHEST IN YEARS.**

Catholic Catholics are about to erect a new church, to cost about \$5,000.

Hundreds of young men are leaving southern Michigan for the Dakota wheat fields.

The barn of Daniel Foley, near Utica, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Bishop Richter, Sunday, laid the corner stone of the new \$10,000 Catholic church in Carson City.

The large flouring mill at Pinckney has resumed business, after a shut-down of nearly three months.

Albert Atkins, sent from Kent County in December, 1894, for burglary, has been paroled from Ionia prison.

Delta County adopted the county road system, and election of the fire road commissioners will occur on Aug. 10.

The recent storm washed out part of the foundation of the Concord flouring mill. Many acres of fields are under water.

Mrs. Ephraim Bache, of Mt. Morris, was thrown against a tree by a runaway horse and, but not fatally, hurt.

Some parts of Emmet County are black with the army worm. Farmers are obliged to cut up rye and standing corn.

At Rollin, Lenawee County, a portion of a barn fell on C. W. Stubli, an aged farmer, causing injuries from which he died.

William Champeon, clerk for Cook & Marvin, at Adrian, has confessed to stealing a large amount of goods from the store.

The big Portage marsh, near Munith, containing 1,000 acres, is covered with six inches of water, and much uncultivated hay is ruined.

George Bates, a young farmer near Elsie, was buried by a caving-in gravel pit. One leg was broken. Bates' little brother dug him out without help.

Gus Walters, of Robinson township, near Grand Haven, has found several more nuggets of gold on his farm. Next fall he will make a thorough search, and he expects to find a valuable gold mine. Other farmers are also prospecting.

Mrs. Jacob Hiller, aged 104, who lives near Elkton, was taken seriously ill not long ago, but, strange to say, has completely recovered, and is doing her own housework again. Her husband is 106 years old, and they have been married 80 years.

It is rumored that the Wheeler strike in Bay City will be followed by a general strike of all union men. This is denied, but the longshoremen will probably refuse to handle any goods for the Wheeler company. The thunders and teamsters are organizing unions.

Frank A. Stoddard, said to hail from West Bay City, has been bound over at Sarnia, Ont., charged with stealing three horses. It is alleged he has been several Port Huron physicians out of electric batteries, which he loaned on the plea that he was an electrician.

High winds, excessive rain, hail and lightning have held high carnival in the State. From all quarters come reports of excessive damage to farm crops and other property, yet no lives were lost. Washouts were frequent, and telegraphic communication badly demoralized.

Dina Smith, supposed to be one of the oldest inhabitants of the United States, and well known to all the old residents of Calhoun County, died at Homer, at the age of 117 years. She was born near New Haven, Conn., in 1779. She lived to take care of the children of three generations, only two of whom are now living.

Ellis Kuny, a 15-year-old boy, who resides near Adrian, tried to commit suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn. He was discovered and taken down by William Allen. The boy is thought to be deranged. A cousin of Kuny shot himself two years ago while riding with Miss Brainard, she dying from the fright it occasioned her.

The express companies at St. Joseph and Benton Harbor have secured rates and close connections so that peaches may be delivered in Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago and other southern and western markets within twelve or fourteen hours after they are picked. The new market has caused a boom in the twin cities.

Ten miles southwest of Jackson, in the town of Spring Arbor, there stands a little quiet church. At the battle of Frenchtown, in 1812, one American soldier was carried off alive by the Indians. He was hanged to a spring above and at Tecumseh's order buried at the stake, on the very spot where the church now stands. This was a retired spot at the time, and the whites never heard of the affair until Waup-ca-zee, a Pottawatomie chief, filled up on firewater and gave the information.

Another sensation was sprung upon Deputy City Clerk and School Trustee Brinkman at Grand Rapids. The city clerk's office has issued about 1,000 dog licenses this year, and of that number only forty-nine are for female dogs. The tax on a male is \$1.25 and on a female \$3.25. Two licenses were found issued for female dogs and receipted for \$3.25, while the records in the office show only \$1.25 each.

The writing is all alleged to be Brinkman's, and he offers no explanation, and a general overhauling of the records may be made.

The Woman's League, a literary, educational and philanthropic organization at Battle Creek, desiring to raise money for the benefit of the public kindergarten and Nichols Memorial Hospital, struck upon the novel plan of running the street cars for one day. They handled the morning traffic in excellent style, and before 10 o'clock every car began to fill up with those riding for pleasure and to help the cause. During the afternoon and evening they were unable to accommodate the crowds on the lake line. It was a record breaker for the number of fares collected in one day. No transfers were given, and in many cases a dollar would be handed out and no change accepted. Everybody helped the undertaking along, even bicycles being given a rest.

At Benton Harbor, several young burglars were jailed, giving their names as George Simmons, colored, and James Ryan, hailing from Canada. They pleaded guilty. They are about 20 years old.

The law enacted by the last Legislature providing for the removal of the homeopathic department of the State university from Ann Arbor to Detroit was declared null and void by the State Supreme Court. The court decided that the board of regents must exercise their discretion unimpaired by the Legislature in all matters concerning the management of the university.

**VICTORIA TO RETIRE.**

BRITAIN'S QUEEN DESIRES TO END HER DAYS IN QUIET.

Rumors of a Transfer of the Crown Again Revived—Feels the Weight of Years—Condition of Her Majesty's Health Is Precarious.

Throne Will Go to Wales.

The rumor that Queen Victoria intends to retire in favor of the Prince of Wales is again current in London, and it is added that court circles are greatly troubled regarding the condition of the queen's health. Such reports have frequently appeared in recent years, only to be semi-officially contradicted later. But it now seems that there may be some actual foundation for the statements made. It is added that her majesty has decided to spend her time in future at Balmoral or at Osborne, and that she will give the prince and princess of Wales the use of Buckingham palace and Windsor Castle. There is no doubt that the queen seems to feel greatly the weight of her years and bereavements, and her majesty is quoted as having repeatedly remarked during her last stay in London, at Buckingham palace, upon the occasion of the recent

marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark: "This is my last visit to London."

Reigned Nearly Sixty Years.

Queen Victoria first saw the light in Kensington palace May 24, 1819, and ascended the throne June 20, 1837. She is the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. and the Princess Louise Victoria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. She was born in a room at the Palace of St. James, London.

Her father, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, was a member of the House of Commons, and was killed in the battle of Waterloo. She was named Victoria in honor of her great-grandmother, Queen Victoria of the Netherlands.

She was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1840. They had nine children, of whom only three are now living. The prince and princess of Wales, Prince George and Princess Mary, were born in 1864 and 1865, respectively.

Queen Victoria's health has been declining for some time. She has been unable to leave Balmoral for several years, and it is believed that she will spend the remainder of her life there.

The Prince of Wales, who is now 37 years of age, is a member of the House of Commons, and is expected to succeed to the throne upon the death of his mother.

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The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to leave for India in the near future, where they will spend some time before returning to England.

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**SOL MAKES 'EM SIZZLE.**

Intense Heat Is Recorded in Many Cities and Towns.

Reports received by telegraph from the principal cities and towns of the West and South bring tidings of unusually hot weather. The thermometer in various parts of the country Wednesday:

Little Rock, 100; Jacksonville, Fla, 96; Dodge City, 100; Memphis, 98; Indianapolis, 98; Atlanta, 94; Cincinnati, 96; New Orleans, 92; Kansas City, 90; Chicago, 92.

If a line were run from Canada, Nebraska to the Gulf of Mexico, to the east of it would lie that portion of the country where the mercury hovered all day in the 90's. The coolest spots were: Boston, 84; New York and Baltimore, 88. In the morning the center of the hot wave was over Duluth. Last night it had reached Lake Huron.

In Cincinnati many men were overcome by the heat. St. Louis reports thirty-four persons prostrated by heat, and many of them probably died. Thirty-six horses fell dead on the streets, and scores of dogs were driven mad by the high temperature. A number of homes fell dead in the street. In Louisville the hot weather record for fifteen years was broken. The thermometer registered 98 degrees in the shade. Two laborers died from heat prostration.

In Illinois there was great suffering from the heat. In Quincy the hottest day of the year was registered, the mercury marking 100 degrees in the shade. There were numerous prostrations, but none of them serious. Thermometers on the streets in Chicago registered as high as 101 degrees at 6 o'clock in the evening, but the instrument in the tower of the Auditorium marked 92 as the highest.

Many prostrations, however, were reported. In St. Louis, where the thermometer was 98, a shower did not help matters at all. In Topeka, Kan., they had winds, but the winds were like wafts from a blast furnace. Life there was a burden to man and beast, but the corn crop is safe.

Storms in Indiana.

Sad Devastation Is Caused—Houses Wrecked and Crops Ruined.

Tuesday afternoon the entire south part of Wells County, Indiana, was swept by a heavy hailstorm. Wednesday afternoon at the same hour a cyclone swooped down on territory only a few miles north, clearing everything before it. Orchards were destroyed and a barn belonging to Robert King, one of the largest in the county, was blown down, leaving a pile of lumber and debris. At Liberty Center, a number of residences were blown down and the Methodist Church was unroofed. A house at Petroleum was blown to pieces. The Clover Leaf Millway between Bluffton and Liberty Center was covered with fallen trees. In the vicinity of Warsaw the loss of crops is dreadful, and little will be saved. Corn, potatoes and unthrashed wheat and oats are ruined. Near Wabash the hailstones were of extraordinary size and badly punished stock exposed to the storm. The corn in many places was whipped to ribbons. There is yet a great deal of wheat in the sheaf, all of it in jeopardy of being ruined, and practically worthless at Crawfordsville. The downpour was accompanied by terrific lightning and thunder, barns, trees and houses were struck with number, and many animals killed. A washout on the Vandalia threw an engine and five men into Walnut Creek. Two of the five were instantly killed and others injured.

Campaign Literature.

Headquarters of Both Parties Behind with Orders.

It was stated at the Democratic congressional campaign headquarters in Washington Wednesday that the entire force was buried under the demands made for literature to be used in the campaign. In reply to the queries of newspaper editors and requests for literature, the official in charge responded: "Entirely; we get no other requests." The committee is far behind its orders in the matter of documents and a larger force will be employed in the mailing and folding departments.

At the headquarters of the Republican congressional campaign committee there seems to be a larger force employed and already tons of documents are being sent out. Vice-Chairman Apsley says that the demand is for financial literature and tariff literature. The committee is now supplying a very large amount of tariff literature to the various offices of the country. The silver forces are making arrangements for temporary headquarters. These headquarters will be maintained until the Democratic national headquarters are permanently established and the silver headquarters will be established at the same place.

Watson Speaks Out.

Will Not Resign His Place on the Populist Ticket.

Thomas Watson is out in a strong editorial in his paper stating his grounds for accepting the nomination for Vice-President from the Populist national convention. He refers to Mr. Sewall as an individual of standing, and a free-silver Democrat, but adopts the argument elaborated on at St. Louis, that the nomination of a Populist for second place was necessary to preserve the autonomy of the Populist organization, especially in the South. The editorial is accepted not only as a letter of acceptance, but also an official ultimatum that propositions of withdrawal will not be considered by Mr. Watson or the Populists, and that the case now rests with Mr. Sewall.

Keep Out of Politics.











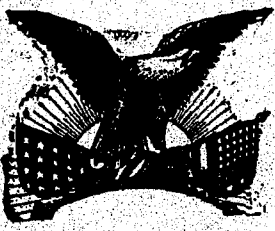
# The Avalanche.

C. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1908.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



### REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**WILLIAM McKinLEY, Jr.,**  
— OF OHIO —

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GARRETT A. HOBART, of**  
NEW JERSEY.

Behold the Populists of the plains. They shave not, neither do they think. But Solomon in all his wisdom could not "argy" dance like one of them. — Kansas City Journal.

In 1892 Ohio wool sold for 25 cents. It is now sold as low as 11 cents. Mr. Bryan worked and voted for free wool, and now wants the wool growers to support him for President.

A Western exchange tells us that Bryan is stampeding the country. So he is; but the country is several leaps ahead of him, and gaining at every leap. — Cleveland Leader.

A fine ounce of gold is worth \$20.67. Sixteen ounces of silver are worth \$11.20. Congress can legislate until it is black in the face without making the ounce of gold worth less, or the sixteen ounces of silver worth more. — New York Press.

Don't neglect your business or your family, or lose sleep over politics. The sober second thought of the American people can be trusted, and especially so when the object lesson of the last four years is written above the doors of labor in a million homes. — Inter-Ocean.

The man who asks the Republican party to disregard protection in the present campaign urges it to forswear itself, for the Republican party has bound itself to wipe out the free-trade Wilson law, and the people of this country will be content with nothing else than a complete fulfillment of this pledge. — New York Press.

Tom Watson is satisfied to trot along double, and says "if any one pulls out it will be Sewall." The Cleveland Leader says: "Mr. Bryan can now arrange it so that, while Mr. Sewall is carrying the cross of gold, Tom Watson may trot along behind with the crown of thorns."

Under the present tariff law the excess of expenditures over receipts in July is above \$11,000,000. And yet the "boy orator" says there is no other question before the people but that of "self-government."

Some people seem to have the idea that free coinage of silver will mean a free deposit in the pocket of the laborer. It will likely, if reached, turn out as visionary as the multitude of good things promised when the tariff was smashed. — Chicago Inter-Ocean.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
World's Fair Highest Award.

To an old comrade General Sickles writes: You and I and our comrades are not accustomed to use blank cartridges in the presence of an enemy, therefore I don't propose to throw away my vote on a third candidate. Nor are we in the habit of withholding our fire when assailed, therefore I don't mean to stay at home and not vote at all. I shall give a patriotic vote for my comrade, Major McKinley, believing that in so doing I am repeating what I did in 1864, when as a war democrat I voted for Lincoln and the Union.

Three important events are scheduled to occur in the twin cities of Minnesota—St. Paul and Minneapolis—during the first week of September. The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will occur in St. Paul; an encampment of the Knights of Pythias in Minneapolis, and at Hamline, midway between these cities, will be held the great Minnesota State Fair. Very low passenger rates are announced by all railway companies for these events, making a splendid opportunity for anyone to visit the Encampments, these young but great cities, the State Fair, and if desired, the whole Northwest.

## BASE BALL GAME.

Lewiston vs. Grayling.

Last Friday the Lewiston Base Ball Club and the home team played a matched game of ball on the Grayling grounds. This game, it was expected would be one of the hardest and closest of the season, but to the disappointment of every one it was just the opposite. The game was too one-sided to be interesting, and the spectators were not sorry when the umpire called the game at the end of the seventh inning. The features of the game were a difficult catch of a fly by Knight and one by F. McMullen of the Lewiston's. Randall pitched a fairly good game, but only succeeded in striking out four men, and Merrick sustained his reputation as the best little catcher in this "neck of the woods." The following is the history of the game by innings:

First Inning—Lewiston went to bat, D. McMullen at the plate. He had a good eye, and was presented with first base on four wide ones. Garrope came next and reached first on an error by McMullen, which also allowed McMullen to get to second. Dutcher sacrificed advancing McMullen to third, and Garrope to second. Fuller flew out to Knight and Miller to Ingley, retiring the side without a score. McMullen was the first to swing the "wagon-tongue" for the home team and found the "cover" for one base. Parsons, the ice wagon, came next and not being quick enough in dodging was hit by the ball, for which he was presented with first base. Ingley expired on a pop-fly to third. Randall made a scratch hit, and got to first on an error by the pitcher. Hartwick hit safely for one base. Merrick struck out. Knight hit safely for one base, advancing Randall and Hartwick. Lalonde flew out to center field, retiring the side with two scores to their credit.

Second Inning—Churchill was out on a hit to Ingley. Miller fanned in the atmosphere and Kelley pounded the wind. No score. Ingerson hit safely for one base, and McMullen followed suit, but forced Ingerson out a second. Parsons' eye was peeled, and he was allowed to trot to first on four wide ones. Ingley found the "leather" for two bases, scoring McMullen and Parsons. Randall flew out to center field and Hartwick flew out to the right field, retiring the side with Ingley on second, and two more scores were added.

Third Inning—West out on a hit to pitcher. McMullen made a short hit. Garrope flew out to Knight. Dutcher failed to connect, retiring the side without a score. In Grayling's half of this inning Knight hit safely for one base and stole to second. Lalonde hit safely for one base advancing Knight to third. Ingerson hit safely for one base advancing Lalonde to second and scoring Knight. McMullen was presented with first base on four wide ones. Parsons hit for one base scoring Lalonde, Ingerson and McMullen. Ingley hit for two bases, scoring Parsons. Randall was presented with first on four wide ones, and stole to second. Hartwick flew out to pitcher, Merrick hit for two bases. Knight made a scratch hit, but could not reach first, retiring the side with Merrick on second and Randall on third, netting six scores.

Fourth Inning—Fuller fanned the weather. McMullen was presented with first. Churchill hit for one base but forced McMullen out at second. Miller hit safely for one base. Kelley failed to connect, retiring the side with one score. In this inning Lalonde went out to the right field on a fly, and Ingerson was put out on a grounder to short stop, and McMullen fanned the wind, retiring the side without a score.

Fifth Inning—West hit for one base and stole to second. McMullen got to first on four wide ones. Garrope hit safely, making third on wild throw to first, and scoring West. McMullen was put out trying to steal home, Garrope scoring on a passed ball, and Fuller out on a grounder to first. Two scores. Parsons flew out to second, and Ingley on a grounder to short stop. Randall got to first, Hartwick flew out to second, retiring the side, leaving Randall on third. No score.

Sixth Inning—McMullen out on a hit to first. Churchill hit for one base. Miller hit for one base. Kelley out on first, and West out on a pop-fly to catcher, leaving Miller and Churchill on bases. No score.

Merrick went out on a pop-fly, and Knight on a grounder to second. Lalonde hit and made first. Ingerson hit safely and McMullen struck the air, retiring the side and leaving Lalonde and Ingerson on bases.

Seventh Inning—McMullen hit safely for one base. Garrope got to first on a pop-fly. Dutcher and Fuller failed to reach first, and McMullen was retired on a fly to McMullen. One score.

Parsons went out on grounder to first. Ingley fanned the climate and Randall hit for two bases and stole to third. Hartwick hit for three bases, scoring Randall. Merrick hit for one base scoring Randall. Knight

struck out retiring the side, leaving Merrick on third. Two scores.  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Tot.  
Lewiston, 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 4  
Grayling, 2 2 0 0 0 0 2 12  
Umpires—Dr. Macklin, of Lewiston, and J. Mannix, Grayling. Time 2 hours.

Sweden and Norway make much more use of gold than silver, \$28,000,000 of the former to \$12,000,000 of the latter.

### Free Silver and the Debtors.

An argument something like this is often used with the debtor classes by the free silver advocates. What if the prices of what you buy go down, say you are still a galley in the debt? You take 100 bushels of wheat at market now and get \$50 for it, you pay \$10 for a suit of clothes and have \$40 left to apply on your mortgage. With free silver coinage you would get \$100 for your hundred bushels of wheat. Even if you did have to pay double price for the suit of clothes, you would still have \$50 left to pay on the mortgage.

There would be two hitch in this plan of operations. In the first place the prices of farm products would not be at all likely to increase as rapidly as those of manufactures, a large part of which are imported. Imported goods would have to be paid for on a gold basis, and the increase in price would be immediate. The free silver plan which declares for the free coinage of silver, declares also against a protective tariff, and in the absence of the home market which the latter should aid in furnishing, farm products would not keep pace with manufactured goods in the enhancement of price.

But the worst hitch in the program proposed would be just here. The result of the election will be known next November. The new congress will not, in the ordinary course of events, meet until December of the year following, and it would be some months after that before such legislation as that proposed could be crowded through the two houses. Even if an extra session was held in March, it would take months to get a bill through. It would be from one to two years after election before the new measure could become operative. Meantime gold would be driven out of circulation, and much of it sent abroad, causing a great contraction of the available currency. Wherever obligations become due creditors would insist upon immediate payment, or else, if renewals were granted, upon additional security with the stipulation that payment should be in gold. There are scores of millions of dollars of mortgages in Michigan alone that are past due, but that are allowed to run as long as the interest is paid. The same self-interest that gives the debtor a desire to pay them in fifty-cent dollars, would lead the creditor to secure payment while the gold standard prevailed, or else to secure future payment in gold. He would have the advantage of time, and with part due obligations no law could stop him. There would be ten foreclosure suits where now there is one, and no bidders except the mortgages. Besides this first pinching time it would take years for the newly coined silver to fill the gap occasioned by the withdrawal of the \$600,000,000 in gold now held in the country. Whatever business structure might ultimately be reared upon the silver basis, and it would probably be, its foundations would be laid in the almost universal bankruptcy of what are now the debtor classes.

The Act of 1873.  
The advocates of the free coinage of silver, have, for years, been reiterating the statements that the act of 1873, stopping the coinage of the silver dollar, was surreptitiously passed; that the members of congress, even, did not know what they were voting for, and that the act was passed at the instigation of men who were interested in forcing a corner on gold. They have repeated these statements so often that many have convinced themselves of their truth. Even so well-informed a man as F. A. Baker, in his recent ratification speech at the Auditorium in Detroit, declared that it was a "stealthy" act. They also speak of the law as having "demonetized" silver. An inquiry as to the exact facts in the case is pertinent at this time.

There had been no general revision of the coinage act since 1837, and no amendments adopted since 1853. In 1870 the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Boutwell, framed a bill intended to bring under one chapter all the acts relating to the coinage since the mint was established in 1793. This was printed and copies of it sent to experts throughout the country; and after their suggestions had been considered it was introduced in the senate and referred to the committee on finance April 28, 1870. It did not pass the senate until Jan. 10, 1871, having been for some months upon the files of members in printed form. Previous to its passage, which was by vote of 35 to 14, it was discussed for two days. Senators Sherman, Sumner, Morrill, Bayard and a number of others having taken part in the discussion.

The bill did not pass the house of that congress, but was introduced in that branch of the next congress March 9, 1871, by Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Ten months later, Jan. 9, 1872, it was favorably reported by the house committee on coinage, weights and measures. Mr. Kelley saying that, in that committee, "it received as careful consideration as I have ever known committed to bestow upon a measure."

It was discussed in the house by Messrs. Kelley, Garfield, Maynard, Dawes, Holman and others, and May 27, 1872, it was passed by a vote of 110 to 13. It went to the senate and, with amendments, passed that body Jan. 17, 1873, after a discussion which took up 19 columns of the congressional Globe. In the house it was again printed, with the senate amendments, in some of which the lower body failed to concur. Conference committees were appointed and their report was agreed upon by both houses, the bill becoming a law Feb. 12, 1873.

It will thus be seen that the bill was before congress and its committees nearly three years. It was printed as a congressional document 14 times, and in the report of the deputy controller of the currency twice, making 13 times in all.

It was considered by the finance committee of the senate and the committee of the house during five different sessions, and the debate on the measure in the senate filled 58 columns in the Congressional Globe, and those in the house 70 columns. Surely there is nothing surreptitious nor "stealthy" about this.

As to the so-called "demonetization" of silver, neither that nor any other act of congress ever took away from a single standard silver dollar any legal tender quality once given to it. The silver dollars coined before that time were then, and have been ever since, a legal tender for their face value. The law simply discontinued the coinage of the silver dollar, and its use as a standard. The reason given by the director of the mint, H. R. Linderman, in recommending the bill, was that having a higher value as bullion than its nominal value, the silver dollar long ago ceased to be a coin of circulation, and being of no practical use whatever, its issue should be discontinued. The controller of the currency gave a similar view, when, referring to the fact that the silver dollar disappeared from circulation long before 1873, he said: "The coinage act of 1873 simply registered in the forming of a statute, what had been really been the unwritten law for 40 years."

There was no trick and no secrecy about the passage of the law. It was a well-considered measure, and under the conditions then existing, a wise measure. It established by law a standard which was already the standard in fact, and it aided in the resumption of specie payments, which was brought about by legislation adopted two years later. The fact that enormously increased production of silver has since depreciated the value of that metal, does not discredit the judgment of the congressmen of all parties, who were considering the subject before that increased production any effect.

The Depreciation of Silver.  
The advocates of the free coinage of silver charge upon the "crime of 1873" the great depreciation in the value of the white metal, and affirm that if its coinage is resumed, free to all the silver in the world, depreciation will cease. A few facts are worth a volume of theories on this subject.

From the establishment of the mint in 1793 till 1853 we had free coinage of silver dollars and subsidiary coin, and from 1853 till 1873 we had free coinage for silver dollars, the government making subsidiary coin on its own account. During this whole period of 80 years, from 1793 to 1873, with the mint open to every one, the total coinage of silver dollars was only 4,031,248, while the gold coinage amounted to \$1,010,000,324, or about one hundred and twenty-six times as much in value as the silver. Yet near the end of that period silver was at a premium of three per cent above gold, and had an actual value, as bullion, of \$1.33 an ounce. From 1873, when the coinage of the silver dollar was resumed, till 1893, there were coined 429,289,916 silver dollars, while the gold coined was valued at \$301,320,711, less than twice the coinage value of the silver. Yet the latter metal had depreciated in bullion value to 65 cents an ounce. If with a coinage of only \$8,000,000 in 80 years silver was at a premium, and if with a coinage of \$429,000,000 in 18 years, it had fallen off in bullion value 50 per cent, there must surely be some cause other than the coinage for the fluctuation.

The cause is clearly shown by the study of a few further figures. To go back to 1853, when the disproportion between the production of the two metals was the greatest, the world's product of gold was 7,520,000 ounces and that of silver was 31,300,000 ounces, or only 4.16 times as much as gold. The same year the product of gold in the United States was 3,144,000 ounces, and that of silver only 40,000 ounces. In other words we produced almost eight times as many ounces of gold as silver. From this time on for twenty years there was a gradual diminution in the amount of gold produced in the world, and a steady, though not very rapid, increase in the production of silver, till in 1873 the world's production of the latter metal had increased to 61,100,000 ounces, while that of gold had fallen to 4,820,000 ounces, the proportion being 12.68. In the United States gold had fallen to 1,741,500 ounces, and the silver had increased to 22,337,000 ounces.

In 1893, when the Sherman law for the purchase of silver was repealed, the world's production of gold had risen to 7,000,000 ounces, while that of silver had increased to 106,092,000 ounces, the proportion being 21.32 to 1. In the United States we produced 1,739,300 ounces of gold, and 60,000,000 ounces of silver. In other words, instead of producing 80 times as many ounces of gold as we did of silver, as was the case in 1853, we produced 34 times as many ounces of silver as we did of gold.

It requires no expert in political economy to understand that, under these circumstances, a change in the relative value of the two metals was inevitable. We must add to these changes the fact that since 1853 all the commercial nations of Europe have ceased to coin silver as standard money. If we open our mints to the free coinage of the world's product the tide would be irrevocable. The hope that we could alone maintain silver at par with gold on a basis of 16 to 1 would be folly. Gold would go out of circulation and we should speedily be on the single silver basis, with silver at its depreciated value. We should be in poor condition to trade with other nations of the earth.

Johanne Wyatt, a colored lad, fell under a freight train at Greenville and had both legs and an arm severed. His injuries are fatal.

### Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gallonette, druggist, Beaver, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Got a free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2 L. Fournier's Drug Store.

## Better Health Than Ever

"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was surprised after taking it two weeks, to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life." — Eva Bragg, Lincoln, Ill.

Highest Awards  
World's Fair  
Chicago.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chittubins, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

### Democratic Rollers.

In spite of a great show of enthusiasm in the Chicago convention there was plenty of sulking there, and the result is meeting with prompt repudiation outside. The Detroit Free Press, which has for 50 years been the leading Democratic paper in the state, only waited until the morning after the convention adjourned to bolt both platform and candidates. Speaking of the decision upon the money question it says that, aside from questions of mere party policy, "it is felt that the only national honor and reputation are at stake, but the foundations of industrial prosperity. It is incumbent, therefore, upon Democrats to choose between adherence to the party and standing by their convictions. The Free Press will stand by its convictions, and not endorse the Chicago platform nor candidates. Waiving any discussion as to the methods used in securing the adoption of that platform, we denounce the monetary utterance as un-democratic, and fraught with serious menace to the country and its prosperity. Believing this, there is no alternative course possible for the Free Press but the sacrifice of honest conviction; and that sacrifice we cannot make."

The Chicago Chronicle, which was the only Democratic daily left in that city, said: "The declaration in favor of repudiation and financial chaos is just what everybody expected from the Chicago mob of incongruous elements of destruction, fratering in incendiarism and the hope of a general conflagration." The Chronicle follows this up with this prophecy: "There is no possibility of a free silver victory in Chicago, in Cook county nor in Illinois. The nominee of the Chicago convention is beaten as surely as if the returns were already in. He will lose the state by 100,000 votes. Let the fanatics who believe otherwise mark the prediction. The men who cheered Hill in the galleries will be at the polls in November."

The Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times says: "We will not stultify our record by advocating the election of the nominees. We are Democratic; this platform and ticket are anarchistic, socialist. We cannot join a movement in which Altgeld and Tillman and their sort are set up as apostles."

In all parts of this state there are mutterings of discontent amounting almost to open revolt, and in some cases have found explicit expression. In the former city Rufus W. Gillett, a life-long Democrat, says that the enactment into law of the Democratic platform would result in disaster to the entire country and he cannot support the ticket or platform. John D. Conely, of Detroit, says the platform is impossible for him and neither he nor his brother, Edwin F., can support it.

James Phelan, another prominent Detroit Democrat, says the silver men have wrecked the party and defeat is certain.

University Regent Levi L. Barbour says he wouldn't vote the Chicago platform at the head of the Apostle Paul had been at the head.

Cornelius Sheely declares that if he votes at all it will be with the Republicans. Wm. V. Moore, a delegate from the First district to the Chicago convention says that in no case will he vote the ticket, and Samuel T. Douglas has announced that he will resign from the state central committee.

In Grand Rapids Dr. G. K. Johnson, a life-long Democrat, is the most outspoken, with the expression, "I regard the platform as un-democratic, unsound and dangerous, and I scorn it." Thomas Heffron, another Grand Rapids Democrat, who attended the convention, said he was thoroughly dissatisfied with the convention, did not regard the action as Democratic and did not care to stay through.

And the dissatisfaction does not diminish as people have time to think it over.

### Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure, and the most dreadful influences. Headaches yield to its influence. Use a bottle, and give habitual sick headaches all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In case of nervous prostration, Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2 L. Fournier's Drug Store.

# A FULL DINER SET

OF

## DECORATED SEMI-PORCELAIN,

BEST ENGLISH WARE,

# Given Away Free!

## AT OUR STORE.

Secure One, Before It Is TOO LATE.

PRICES ON ALL GOODS, ROCK BOTTOM.

Quality the Best.

Call and be Convinced.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreclosure.  
WHEREAS Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 17th day of March, A. D. 1894, and executed by Hugh McCullum, a single man, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on pages 380 and 319, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, situated in the Township of Range 12 North, and Range 3 East, in the County of Crawford, Michigan, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$10.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows: To-wit: The South East Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 12, Township 12 North, Range 3 East, in the County of Crawford, Michigan, containing forty (40) acres of land, more or less.

Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1908.  
J. W. A. McRAE, Attorney for Mortgagee, Saginaw, Mich. June 20th-1908

Mortgage Foreclosure.  
WHEREAS Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 22d day of September, A. D. 1894, and executed by Henry C. McKinley and Annie McKinley, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to Wm. Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on pages 380 and 319, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, situated in the Township of Range 12 North, and Range 3 East, in the County of Crawford, Michigan, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$10.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows: To-wit: The South East Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 12, Township 12 North, Range 3 East, in the County of Crawford, Michigan, containing forty (40) acres of land, more or less.

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## The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1896.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Miss Emma Hanson returned from Bay View, last Friday.

Far Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty see Albert Kraus.

J. Staley went down the river on a fishing trip, last Saturday.

Great Lace Sale, this week and next, at Claggett's.

John House took a week's vacation and visited Detroit and vicinity.

Do not miss the Lace Sale at the store of S. H. Co.

Born—On the 3d inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. McKay, a daughter.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

M. Cole was in Roscommon, one day last week.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

A. E. Newman was in Roscommon, Wednesday of last week.

Solon Holbrook went to Munising, last week, looking for a better land.

500 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to be sold for 25 cents, at Claggett's.

Born—On Sunday, the 2d inst., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Decker, a son.

F. F. Hoell, of Blaine township, was in town, Monday.

Sidney Wheeler was in Lewiston, last Friday.

Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 25 cents, and hard to beat, at Claggett's.

L. Moffett was in Lewiston, Tuesday of last week.

H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

O. Palmer was in Roscommon, on legal business, one day last week.

BORN—July 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, a daughter.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town, yesterday.

H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. R. L. Cole and son went to Bay View, last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peacock, of Blaine, were in town Monday.

Supervisor Emory, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

Mrs. L. T. Wright visited Bay City the first part of the week.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

C. O. McCullough took a hungry spell on Monday, and started down the river for a mess of trout.

The New Woman corset beats them all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

Grayling Hive L. O. T. M. elected Les Goulet, Commander and Ella L. Wolfe, Record Keeper.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, left on the evening train, Tuesday, for Cleveland, Ohio.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Try it. For sale at Claggett's.

S. T. Sewell was visiting with relatives in South Branch township, last week.

The largest line of Outing Flannels ever shown in Northern Michigan, at Claggett's.

Chas. Trombley, sawyer at the Band Mill of S. H. & Co., cut 368, 215 feet of lumber last week.

Mrs. Charles Trombley went to Bay City, Monday, with her daughter Florence, to consult an oculist.

Editor West, of the Lewiston Journal, was in town Friday, taking in the ball game.

Thorwald Hanson returned from his visit, at Bay View, last Saturday morning.

W. Covert and H. C. Holbrook went to Osoda county, Tuesday, to assist Dr. Niles with his harvesting.

Martin Nelson, sheriff of Montmorency county, was in town last Friday, taking in the ball game.

O. B. Johnson, of Lewiston, was in town last Friday, and took in the ball game with its admirable scoop.

Mrs. J. M. Jones and Miss Venn, visited with friends at Higgins Lake, one day last week.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the 8th, at the usual hour.

Miss Jeannette Robinson was visiting with Lena McKinley, of Gaylord, during last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, of Maple Forest, were in town last Friday, and favored us with a call.

Mrs. Dotman and a lady friend from Lansing, visited Mackinaw Island, a couple of days last week.

Miss Edith McKenzie is visiting with Mrs. Chas. Hakes, of West Branch.

Miss Agnes Bates is convalescing from her severe illness, at her father's farm in Maple Forest.

John Loeve went to Jackson county last week to attend a family reunion.

Mr. and Mrs. Calkins, of Kalkaska county, were visitors with W. O. Braden and R. P. Forbes, over Sunday.

Mrs. J. J. Collen, returned from her visit at Otter Lake, last Friday, accompanied by her sister.

Mrs. Alma Owens was arrested last week, as a disorderly, but on the trial the evidence was so weak, that the jury said not guilty.

Grand Opening of Printed Effects, at Claggett's. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't fail to see them.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., next Saturday Evening, the 8th, at the usual hour.

All Linen Lace, from 1 to 4 inches wide, goes for a short time, at 5 cents per yard, at the store of S. H. & Co.

R. P. Forbes is enjoying life in driving a fine new carriage. He spent a good portion of last week with his wife in Maple Forest.

Our Teas and Coffees are winners; so is our Refined Lard, and when you want good goods and low prices, go to Claggett's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Johnson, of Lewiston, were in town Tuesday of last week, attending the funeral of B. P. Johnson's child.

Detroit White Lead Works Sign and House Paints are the best; every gallon warranted. For sale by Albert Kraus.

Miss Iva Francis was elected Secretary of the District Lodge of Good Templars, at Gaylord, last week, and Ben Kraus, assistant secretary.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints, they are the best in quality and cheapest in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Svan Peterson, of Lewiston, was in town last Friday, taking in the ball game. Lewiston club lost the game and he lost his wagers.

Lucien Fournier went down the river Monday, to join J. Staley at his fishing camp. They will not leave a trout in the river.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases hair falling out, and premature baldness, is to use the best preventive for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

S. Holbrook returned from his trip to Munising, the first of the week, and has resumed his place on the railroad.

T. Carney must have the best, so when our new "Hudson" wheel came, he looked it over, and appropriated it. It is a "Jim dandy."

Farmers bring your produce to Salling, Hanson & Co. They pay you the highest price, and sell you goods at Rock Bottom Prices.

F. Northway, pros. attorney of Montmorency county, accompanied by his mother, were guests of W. O. Braden and J. Forbes, last Sunday, and went to Lewiston on the Monday morning train.

S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shoes ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is now complete, and his prices hard to beat. If Shoes you want to fit your feet, then go to Claggett's.

The storm interfered with the entertainment at the Court House, yesterday evening, and many who had purchased tickets, were not present. The same play will be given to-morrow evening, at which these tickets can be used.

A. Mortenson who lives on the flat near the river, brought us in samples of apples from his three year old trees. They are fine. Also specimens of potatoes which are the largest and smoothest we have seen this year.

In our report of the caucus which elected delegates to the county convention, last week, we unintentionally omitted the name of Dr. Wolfe, which we regret, as we always try to give a correct report in such matters as it is used for reference.

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court House, for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line will please call and you will receive fair treatment and will secure satisfactory work.

A. B. Patullo, former Clerk in the Grayling House, has returned from Logansport, Indiana, where he has been for some time, and resumed his old place behind the desk at the Grayling. His many friends were pleased to welcome him back.

J. Staley and L. Fournier returned Tuesday evening. Lots of trout still in the river.

P. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, returned from Clare county, yesterday with a fine pair of horses. He says cheap horses are cheap, but good ones cost money.

Prof. Benkelman went to Lewiston Tuesday, to take the place of Prof. Fuller in the Summer Normal, while he takes a rest. Mr. B. will be a welcome addition to their teaching force.

Miss Anabel Butler was taken very sick on Monday. Drs. Wolfe and Woodworth were called in and never left the house until Tuesday. They pronounced it a severe attack of Peritonitis. She is now convalescing very rapidly.

J. Maurice Finn, well known in this section of the country as proprietor of the famous Finn group of mines, was married on the 30th of June to a lady of Cripple Creek. We extend congratulations, and hope J. Maurice will bring Mrs. Finn with him on his next visit here.—Col. Ex.

Just received 4000 yards all Linen Lace, 1 to 4 inches wide, which we will sell for a short time at 5 cents per yard. Don't allow this chance to go by.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Cheboygan people claim to have seen a sea lion swimming in a mill pond. Some thought it was sea serpent. That Cheboygan whiskey always was bad stuff. They ought to improve it before the congressional convention is held there.—Alpena Pioneer.

The "16 to 1 Free Silver Caucus" advertised for last Monday evening, was, like its name, a supreme fizzle. About 20 people were present, some from curiosity and some from honest conviction, and the balance for political capital. Had the fact been known that it was intended to take the place of the regular democratic caucus, there would have been a larger attendance, but the fact is apparent that the large majority of democrats do not swallow the free silver bait. It was an attempt to gather in free silver Republicans and Populists, but failed. Speeches were made by J. K. Wright and J. Patterson favoring free silver and free trade (twins evils), and the preliminary work toward forming a free silver club was done, which was endorsed by eight or nine of those present, among whom was Sam. Ostrander, who freely expressed his views on the currency question, and the meeting adjourned to next Saturday evening.

Social Settlement Work.

All philanthropic people the world over, who are studying problems for the prevention of poverty as well as its relief, will be interested in the leading article in DEMOCRAT'S MAGAZINE for August, which takes as its theme "Hull House," the center of that beautiful social settlement work inaugurated in Chicago by Miss Jane Adams. "The Fury of the Winds" is an other article filled with graphic illustrations of recent storms which have devastated the West; a timely article, interesting to all Americans, whether they be partisans or not, is "A Study of Major McKinley," fully illustrated, which gives a face-to-face view of the presidential candidate in his pleasant home. Woman's influence upon patriotism is discussed by several well known New York women. The Fashion Review and illustrations of midsummer modes are unusually attractive and suggestive, and everyone who has ever used the patterns given with this magazine knows their intrinsic value and how practical they are. Everyone who will take the trouble to cut out this notice and forward it, with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a sample copy of Democrat's Magazine, containing a pattern order which entitles the holder to any pattern illustrated in any number of the Magazine published during the last twelve months, at the uniform price of four cents each; and frequently over thirty patterns are illustrated in one number, thus affording an almost unlimited variety to select from. Democrat's is published for \$2.00 a year, by the Democrat Publishing Company, 110 Fifth avenue, New York.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, "DR."

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Maple Forest Items.

Quarterly meetings held in the Maple Forest school house, next Sunday.

E. Cobb threshed last Tuesday and had a yield of 25 bushels of wheat per acre.

Miss Clara Forbush returned home last week, from a visit with friends in Petoskey.

School closes in District No. 1 with a picnic for children and parents of that district.

M. P.

DR. J. A. HILLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.

Office, in GOUPIL BUILDING, GRAYLING, MICH.

Crawford County Farmer's Association.

The annual meeting of the Crawford County Farmer's Association will be held at the Odell School House, on Saturday, August, 8th, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. All are invited to attend.

H. FUNCK, Sec.

## W. B. FLYNN, Dentist,

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

A. J. Rose has sold his interest in the St. Louis Machine Shop and Foundry, and we may hope for his return to Grayling to stay.

Go to the entertainment to-morrow evening. The play was well presented last night, and the second presentation will be still better. Admission 25 cents; children 15.

During a severe thunderstorm last evening, lightning struck the houses of E. W. Jensen and Mrs. Sheldenberger. It partially demolished the chimneys and tore a bedstead to pieces for Mrs. S., but no one was hurt.

Teacher's Examination.

A regular Teacher's Examination will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, August 20th and 21st.

Any who may wish to take the entrance examination to the freshman class of the Agricultural College may do so at this time.

FLORA M. MARVIN, County Commissioner.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention for Crawford County, will be held at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Mich., on Thursday, Aug. 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at Bay City, Mich., on Aug. 25th, 1896, and also to choose delegates to attend the Congressional Convention, Senatorial Convention, and Representative Convention, hereafter to be called, and to transact such other business as shall come before the convention.

This is a time when the common people are taking an interest in free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 are cordially invited to attend and participate.

And at the time of the convention or in the evening of the same day, it is expected that one of the most able exponents of free silver in the State, will be present and deliver an address upon the money question.

The several townships will each be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Ball	2	Frederic	4
Blaine	2	Beaver Creek	2
Center Plains	3	Grayling	21
Maple Forest	3	Grove	2
South Branch	2		

By order of Co. Committee, J. K. WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN. J. W. HARTWICK, Sec.

School Report.

A very successful term of school was closed in South Branch township, last Friday.

Pupils enrolled—J. C. Marsh, Gladys Peck, Alma Peck, Gustav Jacob, Louise Jacob, Bertha Jacob, Fred Jacob. Of whom neither J. C. Marsh, Gladys Peck or Alma Peck were absent during the term.

No. of days in term 60. No. of days taught, 60. Total number of days attendance, 384. Av. daily attendance, 6.29-60. Tardy marks 1. School was visited May 6th, by Miss Flora M. Marvin, County Com.

An examination of the pupils was held at close of school which was very satisfactory to all.

It is one of the schools, of the many, that a true teacher may be proud of, and may be able to say the same of every school.

IVA E. FRANCIS, TEACHER.

Annual Reunion.

The Sixteenth Annual Reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of Northern Michigan will be held in Grayling, on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 25th and 26th. A cordial invitation is extended to all ex-soldiers and sailors to attend. Army fare will be furnished.

An invitation is also given the wives of all Soldiers and Sailors, and members of the W. R. C. to attend. Marvin W. R. C. extends to them their well known hospitality. All who propose attending should notify the Secretary of the Corps, Mr. S. C. Wright, of their intention.

J. C. HANSON, Sec.

Papers in the district, please copy.

Maple Forest Items.

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H. FUNCK, Sec.

# WE Want TO CLOSE OUT EVERY STRAW HAT IN STOCK.

In order to do so will make a uniform reduction of

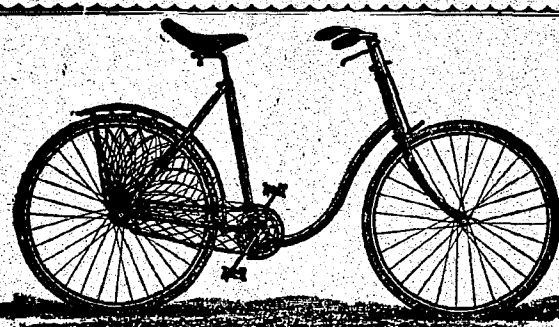
25 PER CENT

On all STRAW HATS.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

THE ONLY ONE PRICE

Dry Goods, Clothing Hat, Cap & Carpet HOUSE.



## THE VICTORIA BICYCLE

IS THE IDEAL WHEEL FOR LADIES' USE.

The tilting saddle is found only on the Victoria, and makes mounting as easy for women as for men. Do not be satisfied with anything but the best—a Victoria.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,

MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES AND ATHLETIC GOODS.

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# Fournier's Drug Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

HAMMOCKS, BASE BALL GOODS,

Croquet Sets, and the most complete

Line of FISHING TACKLE in the city.

## LUCIEN FOURNIER

PROPRIETOR.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R.

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M.

4:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:45 A. M.

9:00 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 5:00 P. M.

1:45 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation; arrives at Mackinaw 5:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

5:05 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 7:30 P. M. Detroit 11:15 P. M.

12:10 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:00 A. M. Detroit, 8:10 A. M.

12:35 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 6:30 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

IN EFFECT JUNE 21, 1896.

Bay City Arrive—6:30, 7:30, 8:00, 9:45, 10:31, 11:15 a. m.; 12:35, 2:00, 3:30, 5:07, 6:30, 8:00, 10:15 p. m.

# PATENTS

Copyrights and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted at Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not paid till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address, C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.



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The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishings, Decorations and Efficient Service insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

Four Trips per Week Between Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE, AND SUDBURGH. LOW RATES to Petoskey, Mackinac and returns, including meals and Bertha. From Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$16; from Detroit, \$14.50. EVERY EVENING

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## PLAYING THE PIANO.

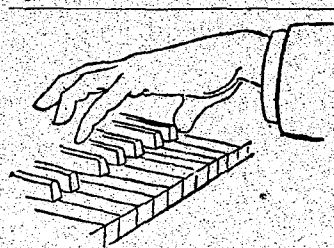
### NEW AND INTERESTING THEORY IS ADVANCED.

Prominent Instructor Says the Study of Anatomy, Physiology and Knowledge of Acoustics Is Necessary for a Thorough Mastery of the Piano-forte.

#### Hints to Pianists.

H. A. Jekso, of Handel Hall, Chicago, presents a new theory of piano playing based upon principles of anatomy, physiology, acoustics and psychology, and in an exhaustive article which he has published on the subject undertakes to show how piano playing may be reduced to a scientific basis. He advises the study of anatomy, that the teacher may learn to develop a good "piano hand" of physiology that we may learn the fundamental causes which operate in velocity playing. We learn, he says, to avoid and successfully treat weeping sinners and musical cramp. By the understanding and application of the laws governing muscular innervation we learn to control and husband the potent force termed nervous energy. Misdirected nerve energy causes physical disease and disorders nature's internal arrangements; sickness is the result. Misdirected nerve energy makes awkward piano players and unhealthy music is the result. Extracts from his article follow:

Better modes of developing the power of commanding and of reacting into each other the pupils' individuality, are the result of psychological study. That we should study acoustics "goes without saying," as we cannot know too much of



MOVEMENT IN STACCATO OCTAVE PLAYING, NO. 1.

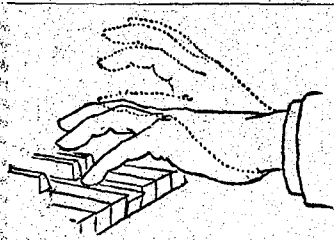
sound. Pedal management, tonal coloring and the science of harmony are all better understood through a knowledge of the properties of acoustics. A knowledge of the anatomy of the hand, wrist, forearm and upper arm gives the student greater facility in individual muscular control. In consequence of the control thus gained, the whole arm becomes more expressive. A crisply-leggiero effect can best



#### WHAT SHALL I PLAY?

be produced by energizing the muscles of the upper arm and those of the fingers, while relaxing the wrist muscles. This is a very important point, and is simply the application of the mechanical principle of the resistance being equal to the force of the blow.

The outer side of the hand is naturally weaker than the inner side, yet it is just as essential a factor in playing. The melody and fundamental bass notes are most frequently played with the weakest fingers; hence the necessity of building up the outer region of the hand. The development of the pronator muscles in the forearm renders possible a good position of the hand for playing octaves, arpeggios, scales, chords and trills with the fourth and fifth fingers. Rolling octave playing is dependent upon a separated control of the supinator and pronator muscles from those of the fingers. Speed requires the shortening of the latent period of the muscle, and this can be accomplished only by taking up the slack of the tendons. The principal muscle concerned in producing a crisply staccato effect with finger action is the extensor, as upon this muscle depends the brevity of tone.

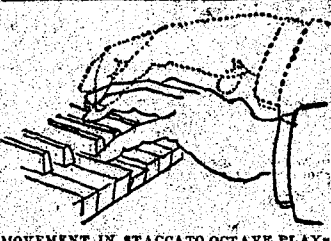


MOVEMENT IN STACCATO OCTAVE PLAYING, NO. 2.

By elevating the wrist, curving the second finger, and depressing it at the knuckle joint, the finger is in the best possible position for producing the effect. The physiology of velocity playing is a subject of great interest to the practical piano teacher. In some persons rapidity of movement is natural, the muscular tissue is very irritable and exercises of speed do not demand great effort. In others the muscles, although energetic, obey the orders of the will with considerable slowness. A great expenditure of nervous energy is necessary to obtain a rapid movement. Illustrations of these differences may be noticed in the gymnast. In fencing, boxing, running, walking, and in piano playing. The finger is authority for the statement that when a nerve is stimulated by action of the will or otherwise, the stimulus received by the nerve increases in intensity as it reaches the muscle.

The three attributes of tone are force, pitch and quality. Force is dependent

upon the amplitude of the vibrations. Pitch is dependent upon the vibrational number, the greater the number the higher the pitch. From these facts the deduct principles of study which are practicable to an intelligent student of piano playing. The overtones of tones sounded in the upper registers are of such great vibrational number that the ear fails to establish a definite pitch for them. Then, when the waves of such tones are so short that they vanish almost immediately after sounding; therefore the pedal, which permits the tone to be re-energized, may be used more freely in the upper register than in the middle or lower. One tone sustained by the pedal in the middle is equal in intensity to about four in the upper register. It is possible by a delicate manipulation of the pedal to obliterate the discordant harmonies in the upper, without losing an organ point in



MOVEMENT IN STACCATO OCTAVE PLAYING, NO. 3.

the lower register, which, sometimes of necessity must be sustained by the pedal, point which is of equal importance with the manner of striking is that of the manner of leaving the keys, for upon this hinges the entire system of legato octave playing. Wide skips, such as a bass note and its chord, and broad intervals either in the accompaniment or melody, may be made to sound legato without the use of the pedal, by releasing the finger from the key slowly, thus damping the tone gradually. Many beautiful effects may be produced by this use of the pedal.

All movements of the body are either natural, habitual or hereditary. In certain states of consciousness we bring into play certain muscles just as naturally as water seeks its lowest level. It is for this reason that a pupil is sometimes taught to play a passage with widely differing movements of the hand and arm by different teachers. Thus it is not infrequently happens that an instructor's voice broadcast over the land, through his pupils, peculiar mannerisms which he inherited from his ancestors. It may readily be seen that this is radically wrong, and that such would not be the case were all teaching based on scientific principles. In playing the piano habits will necessarily be formed, and movements based on the natural laws of expression of the body are more easily acquired, and, when required, enable us to express musical

tion must be achieved, just as the potter's clay must be rendered soft and plastic before it can be modeled into the desired form. I find for this purpose the Delarcean exercises known as relaxing or devitalizing of justifiable value to the beginner and advanced student alike.

We can utter so many words with one breath, and when that is exhausted we must draw upon the reservoir of air for another supply. We can play a rapid succession of notes with a given supply of nerve energy, and when that is exhausted we must draw upon the reservoir—the brain—for another supply. This necessity of our physical nature is the basis of rhythm, and if the regularly recurring inclination to build up the waste is unheeded, health and strength will be impaired. Do not wait until a sensation of weariness is felt before renewing the energy, as we should no more play with exhausted strength than speak with exhausted breath.

While conscious technique is expression, the very core of the true system of technical expression is embodied in Hamlet's advice to the players, "Suit the action to the word," which, freely adapted, may be made to read, "Suit the technical interpretation to the musical thought."

Copyrighted.

#### A PATH FOR THE CYCLERS.

How the Indianapolis Wheelway League Built an 18-Mile Roadway.

Two months ago the Wheelway League of Indianapolis was incorporated for the purpose of building a bicycle path to be open to the public. It was capitalized at \$100,000 and the riders of the city were asked to take stock at \$5 a share. Subscriptions came in quite rapidly and work was soon begun on the first section of the path, which occupies what was once the towpath of the old Indiana canal. This path had not been used for many years, and when



A BIT OF THE PATH.

work began on it was little more than a mere levee, with a rank growth of trees and shrubs on one side and the slow running waters of the canal on the other. The canal is on the east side of the path, which gives the full benefit of the shade of the trees during the afternoon.

The path extends to a suburb ten miles distant. All of this is so well shaded that except early in the afternoon a rider can scarcely get a glimpse of the sun after 12 o'clock. The path varies in width, conforming to the top of the levee, but is not less than eight feet wide at any place, and in some places as much as twelve feet. The levee was first dressed off with a road scraper and then a coat of gravel, slightly mixed with earth, was well packed with a heavy roller. On top of this was rolled a thin coating of cinders and sand mixed, making a smooth surface as could be desired, and one that has no suction to cling to the tire.

At many places along the path rustic seats have been placed, and at one point, where there are two very fine springs, there are a number of long rustic benches and a bicycle rack that can accommodate nearly 100 wheels.

#### ART AMONG THE ESKIMOS.

Clever Carvers in Ivory and Some Who Can Sketch.

We did much entertaining, as we were continually visited by different members of the tribe of two hundred or more. They were content to sit and share the warmth and shelter of our house, and gaze on the curious things it contained. They would turn the pages of a magazine by the hour, and holding the book upside down, ask questions about the pictures. What particularly pleased them was anything in the shape of a gun, knife, or ornament. Of eating they never tired. The amount of food they consumed was astonishing, and they particularly revelled in our coffee, biscuit, and pemmican. This love was manifested by a little ditty that they sang quite often:

"Uh-bis-e-ken,  
Uh-pem-e-ken."

The women are very clever with the needle, and as most of us had adopted the Inuit bow, of seal skin, which required frequent mending, they were always in demand. In mechanical ingenuity they are remarkable. Both men and women are carvers in ivory, and the tiny figures—human as well as animal—that they fashion in this material, although somewhat crude, show no mean ability. This skill is also to be remarked in regard to the use of the pencil. One of them, Assey-eych, drew from memory a steamer in perspective, with the reflections in the water, and that, too, in a suggestive and artistic way.—Century.

#### A Back Biter.



Stranger—is the submarine diver at home? The diver's wife—He's down at the river, but I don't think you can see him this morning. Stranger—Why not? The diver's wife—He's immersed in business. Stranger—Is he? The diver's wife—He is, but he's not at home. Stranger—Is he? The diver's wife—He is, but he's not at home. Stranger—Is he? The diver's wife—He is, but he's not at home.

## IN A SHADY NOOK.



#### AN ARSENAL IN THE CLOUDS.

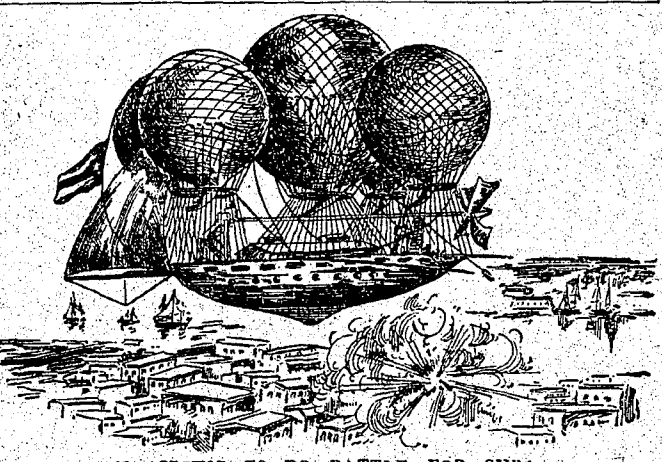
A War Airship Which Is Being Constructed for Cuban Service.

Cuba is going to fight the Spaniards from the clouds. In a secluded grove in Florida a French engineer now has under construction an airship which is to be placed in the Cuban service. It will carry 125 men, 1,000 rifles, a large amount of ammunition and dynamite shells. The airship is one of the most remarkable things of its kind ever conceived by an aeronaut. Its chief feature, which excites the greatest wonder, is its extreme lightness considering its tremendous strength. The airship consists of a boat-shaped car that does not swing, but is held solidly, though pendant, from a cluster of five balloons.

These balloons are held steadily in place by five aluminum belts, which go around the girths of the balloons and are connected at the points of contact by easy working ball-bearing joints, so that there can be no strain, and each belt can give gently one way or the other, as the balloon it holds might sway, without getting away from its mate. In this way the balloons are always manageable. The bath being filled to the brim with water, the intending bather gets in and remains until she is saturated with the perfume. Would that such baths were common in England.—Invention.

#### Corner in Huckleberries.

The huckleberry industry about Audubon has come to a sudden stop through the appearance of two bears on the mountains. A week ago a traveler exhibited two performing bears on the street and while doing so the animals engaged in a bout not on the bills. In the scrimmage the trainer was used up badly and one of the muzzles torn from a bear. Finding themselves at liberty, the bears trotted off and reached the mountains safely. The blackberry season having just opened, hundreds of boys and girls who pick the berries have since been kept out of the



AN AIRSHIP TO DO BATTLE FOR CUBA.

series of long, narrow openings, closed with aluminum bars, run around the upper guard which incloses the upper deck of the boat.

This marvelous air coach is provided with comfortable accommodations for 125 men. There is an electrical engine room, an electrical kitchen, and a bedroom. The vessel is lighted, heated and worked by electricity. Water is taken from the clouds, and not a spark of fire is used in working this monstrous air ship. The balloon valves are operated by a system of electric buttons, and there is no confusion of ropes or lines. The observatory is provided with powerful glasses, and while the operator can ride far above the earth, out of reach of the longest range guns known to military science, he can bring the enemy's camp close to his range of vision and can throw dynamite bombs down upon his adversaries with remarkable precision.

#### Feminine Fancies in Gloves.

For walking, traveling and general outdoor wear, four hook or button gloves are correct in place or pique kid, the latter being heavier than the usual dressed kid. These are in tan, brown and gray shades. Chamol gloves in white are very stylish for wear with cotton or pique costumes, and as they wash and clean easily are not expensive. Black gloves are well favored in Paris with light toilettes trimmed in black, but here they are chiefly noticed with mourning gowns, or with evening gowns of black and some brilliant contrast. White and fawn, very pale straw, suede are the fashionable evening colors for full dress, with pearl gray, lavender and pale tan following. White gloves and mode gloves in four hooks or buttons, plain or stitched on the back with black are worn for visiting, concerts, driving, etc. These are

## PRESIDENT FOR 20 YEARS.

And Now Diaz Is Again Chosen Chief of the State of Mexico.

The recent election of Gen. Porfirio Diaz to a fifth term in the presidency of the Mexican republic is evidence of the strong hold which this progressive old statesman has on his fellow countrymen. It is all the more noteworthy because the election was unanimous—an unparalleled triumph in the history of republics. For twenty years he has held the presidency of Mexico.

It is to his personal traits and talents that his success must be attributed. He is a man of serious character and judicious disposition, possessed of remarkable perseverance, firm of purpose, broad minded, sincere, thoughtful and of sound judgment. When first he entered upon office he made it his business to put an end to the brigandage and rapine by which Mexico had been disturbed for generations; and he was successful in this work. He next undertook the settlement of all outstanding disputes with foreign governments; and his success in this undertaking furnished evidence of his diplomatic ability, which was manifested even in the case of the United States, and in dealing with American claims against Mexico. Since that time he has been constant in his efforts to advance the well being of his country. At the close of Pres-



GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

ident Diaz's fourth term of office the people of Mexico are better off than they ever were at any other time since the Spanish conquest. The population has advanced beyond 12,000,000, and is probably one-fifth greater than it was at the time of his first election as President twenty years ago.

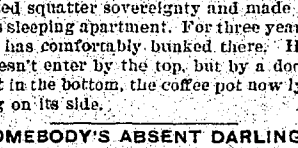
Diaz, who is 66 years of age, has had an adventurous career. At the age of 17 he entered the army; and at the same time continued his education in law and the sciences. Throughout the revolution of 1855 he was active and at its close was elected to Congress. When Maximilian established his empire, Diaz was one of the patriots who defied the emperor, and in the war which ended with the young Austrian's execution Diaz was a leader. At its close he resumed seat in Congress, was active in politics, and in 1876 was elected to the office which he now holds.

#### PAINTER THOMAS' TIN HOUSE.

Probably the Biggest Coffee Pot in the United States.

At Denison, Texas, lives Mr. John Greenfield Thomas. John is a painter, has one eye, had a wife and home, and has had so much whisky that now he has nothing except an old coffee pot. But it is a big coffee pot—possibly the biggest in the country.

This coffee pot was originally made to do service as a sign on Burnett avenue, and is 9 feet high and 3 1/2 feet in



MR. THOMAS AND HIS COFFEE POT.

diameter. Its days of usefulness as a sign have passed, and John has exercised squatter sovereignty and made it his sleeping apartment. For three years he has comfortably bunked there. He doesn't enter by the top, but by a door cut in the bottom, the coffee pot now lying on its side.

#### SOMEBODY'S ABSENT DARLING.

Where Wandering Willie Is To-Night—According to Him.



MR. THOMAS AND HIS COFFEE POT.

Dear Father: Have been unable to write lately, as have spent most of my time in wheeling. Have succeeded in making a very fast record for myself and am now doing great time. The machine I have been using is one of the old-fashioned kind, rather heavy, with non-detachable chain and ball bearing. Notwithstanding this, I expect to lead all competitors in the go-as-you-please race to-night and get way easy. Your affectionate son, JIMMY.



THE CREAM OF CURRENT AFFAIRS.

I am placed between two things, and I don't know which I like. If I go down to the shore, I shall have to pawn my bike. Chicago Record.

Lord Nocco (proudly): I can trace my descent from William the Conqueror. Cyacus—You have been a long time on the downward path. Truth.

Mabel—And so he had the assurance to demand that you marry him. What did you say? Ethel—I told him the supply was not equal to the demand. Truth.

The dear man no longer needs a horse. To walk the railroad track. The scorching hands on the street. As he waits him to the stairs. Indianapolis Journal.

Chimney—Well, Johnny, how do you like your new jacket? Johnny—Not much. She doesn't know anything. Today she asked me who discovered America. Brooklyn Life.

"Now, Eleanor, you weigh 130 pounds and the weight gauge on the bathroom registers 300 pounds." Where did that other 170 pounds come from? "From New York, I think." Life.

"I see the Jacksons have put screens all around their piano." "Yes, and I have my opinion of people who are so stingy that they won't even let their cat sit on their porch." Chicago Record.

"Make any white the sun shines?" "Is as often as I see." "Make love while the moon shines." Is often heard. Washington Star.

Blissmer—That man Crafty, who he doesn't know enough to come in out of the rain. Gloomer—Yes; but he does know how to hold on to an umbrella. Philadelphia North American.

Miss Keedick—Did you know that the wealthy Roth-Spaulding was married? Miss Fosdick—No; is she? Miss Keedick—Yes. Miss Fosdick—Now I know why people call it the almighty dollar. Judge.

Teacher—Willie, you are to stay in after school and do three extra examples. Willie—What! and get put out of the Scholars' Union for working overtime? I will, I don't think! Cincinnati Enquirer.

"But what makes you think that Dawber would make a success as a sign painter?" "He hasn't the least idea of punctuation, and if he ever spells a word right it is only by accident." Boston Transcript.

He told her he had lost his heart. As he gazed in her lovely eyes. But, alas! the cruel naut answered: "Why don't you advertise?" Up-to-date.

"Miss Fly is so clever; she can select women about as well as that. At every time." "Poh! Miss Chipper is more clever still; she can sell them short waltzes that don't fit." Chicago Record.

Visitor—What makes you so ugly, Tommy? Don't you love your own baby brother? Tommy (viciously): Well, I did till somebody came in, and said he looked like me. Somerville Journal.

She—How provoking this is! I've been waiting an hour for the tide to get up. He—Yes; but you shouldn't get impatient. Remember it's been out nearly all night. Woonsocket Reporter.

Smithson—Hello, Dobson, you are getting stout, aren't you? Dobson—Well, I was getting stout, but since I bought my wheel I have been falling off considerably. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

I thought her mine—my rival watched. He rode away, then he went straight and bought a tandem, and of course that settled me. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She—Do you remember, Jack, this day one year ago you offered me your hand and heart and I cruelly refused you? I—I have thought better of it since. He—Ugh! So have I. New York Herald.

Hobson—How do you stand on the currency question, Dobson? Dobson—I'm awfully sorry, old man, and I'd be glad to accommodate you, but the fact is, I'm broke. New York Commercial Advertiser.

"So you enjoy belonging to the Fat Men's Club?" "Oh, yes; it is delightful." "What are some of the pleasures?" "Why, every fat man in the club discovers at once that all the other men in the club are fatter than he is." Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Don't you get awfully tired doing nothing all the time?" asked the young man who thought himself interested in sociology. "Listen," answered Peary Patterson, "I get so tired doing nothing that I can't do nothing else." Cincinnati Enquirer.

Man with awful toothache meets a friend and tells him of his pain. The friend—Ah, I had just as bad a toothache as you yesterday, and I went home, and my wife patted me, and kissed me, and made so much of me that the toothache disappeared. You take my tip. The achy—Is your wife at home now, do you think? Woonsocket Reporter.

London's Oldest Restaurant. Probably the oldest restaurant in London is Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate street, in the city. This was built more than 500 years ago, was once the palace of Richard III., and afterward the residence of Sir Thomas More. It was in this building that Shakespeare laid the scene of Richard's plots for the murder of the young princes.

Something whizzed through the air at a distance of about ten feet from the head of William the Conqueror. "Wasn't that an arrow?" asked the monarch. "It went rather too wide for a narrow," said the court eunuch; and from that moment his office began to lose in importance and respectability. Indianapolis Journal.







## RUNNING A CAMPAIGN.

MUCH HARD WORK, AS WELL AS MONEY REQUIRED.

What the Managers of a Political Party Have to Do in a Year in Which the President is Elected.

No two Presidential campaigns are conducted alike, but all are directed by national executive committees, and the headquarters of an executive committee is always the very vortex of political activity during the continuance of the fight. Down to the present both the great parties have always had campaign headquarters in New York, though more than once determined moves have been made to locate them elsewhere.

Campaign headquarters are always in charge of a campaign or executive committee, the members of which, with the exception of the chairman, are chosen from among themselves by the members of the National Committee. The chairman is selected by the Presidential candidate himself, and of course, is always a man in whom the candidate places implicit confidence, both as to his loyalty and political wisdom. The place is one of honor from the politician's standpoint, but it is also one of the duties of which are complicated enough utterly to disorient and upset the intellect of most men. A man of only ordinary executive ability would go crazy in a single day over the intricacies of the job.

The executive chairman is by all odds the hardest worked of all those who occupy headquarters during the campaign. He feels that the burden of the contest is on his shoulders. He is in a constant state of terror lest some act have been committed either by himself or some of his subordinates that will "Burchardize" the campaign. The number of letters he is obliged to answer daily is greater, probably, than those which come to any other mortal in existence, no matter how exalted station. His callers are numbered literally by the thousands. It is physically impossible for him to see them all, and it is equally impossible always to decide wisely as to who shall be refused an audience. His every action is watched by critics and fault-finders, and he knows it; and the wonder is, not that the reputation of the executive chairman for political sagacity sometimes suffers during the campaign, but rather at its close he has any reputation at all, no matter which way the contest ends.

No two campaign committees organize exactly alike, but there is a general similarity, as a matter of course. Necessarily the work is divided. There are always a treasurer and a secretary, a speakers' committee, a finance committee, a printing committee and a committee on election methods. Naturally the treasurer is at the head of the finance committee. In some respects he is burdened even worse than the executive chairman, since not only he has to strain every faculty to secure sufficient contributions to meet the truly enormous expenses of the campaign, but also to see that the funds after he has them in hand as to prevent a deficit, or at least to get a one at the end. If the treasurer is a methodical business man, as he should be, he comes to be known as a hard man to get along with by the committee's subordinates, and even by some of the committeemen, quite early in the campaign.

The printing committee generally has charge of the editorial work as well as the printing. The most important piece of this branch of campaigning is the production of the text book. In the eyes of the committee this volume is always the greatest piece of literature of the current year. Sometimes it is the work of a large number of party wisemen; sometimes of only a few. The text book issued by one of the parties in 1892 was produced by a young attaché of the headquarters, who put it to press without so much as showing the larger part of it to all the members of the committee. Of course, there was a row over that book, as I suppose there is over most text books, no matter how accurate they may be, as to their facts or how sound in their party doctrine.

In addition to looking after the editorial work of the text book the printing committee has to get out the "documents"—that is, the pamphlets and tracts setting out that unless its candidate wins the country will go to the dogs, whereas if he is elected the entire population will be able to wear diamonds all the time that are distributed over the country at a great expense, and, as some say, with little effect, from the beginning to the end of every campaign. With regard to documents as with regard to stump speakers, committees differ. Some committees believe in documents as the only salvation of the party, and one committee of which the writer has some knowledge printed and tried to put out about a hundred millions of documents, including text books, or one and a third to every man, woman and child in the United States. The man who had the contract for getting out the enormous mass of printed literature was almost driven to a private bedlam by the complications with which he found himself surrounded.

Of course the getting out of such an enormous number of documents renders necessary the organization of a tremendous shipping department. In the case just mentioned this department, together with the binding department of the printer, occupied two or three floors of a huge building, a whole block long, and several hundred men, women, boys and girls were kept busy every weekday and Sunday and many nights during the campaign getting the matter off.

The chairman of the "Bureau of Oratory," as the stump-speakers' department is sometimes colloquially known about headquarters, has a job that can hardly be considered a "snap." The limber-tongued members of the party who are in hard luck always rush to him in great numbers, each armed with innumerable letters of recommendation, wherein his ability to hold the attention of turbulent crowds, his soundness as a politician, and many other excellent qualities are duly and enthusiastically set forth. Most of the would-be "stumpers" of this class desire to be paid for their services, and in addition to their compensation they

must, of course, be allowed traveling expenses, which includes their keep in every town they visit, where the faithful are not willing to feed them and sleep them.

Occasionally an executive committee employs a man to look after a lot of details too fatiguing or trivial for members of the committee themselves, who, although he may be nominally connected with one special department, has to do with the details of nearly every department. One man who was so employed by an executive committee a few campaigns back had to audit the printers' bills, to wrestle with the artists who drew cartoons for the committee, to draw up the contracts with those who desired to furnish services of one kind and another, to look after the work of the newspapers published in foreign tongues and attend to one thousand other unconsidered trifles.

The expenses of a National Executive Committee vary as much as the method of conducting them. One committee, which did its work only a few years ago, is said to have used up \$1,000,000 in its existence of less than three months, but \$1,500,000 is probably nearer the average. Besides the ways of using money of which I have already spoken there are a hundred other avenues for its escape. Nearly every committee establishes secret bureaus, which are located away from the headquarters themselves. There are bureaus for the workmen, bureaus for the Sweden and voters of other nationalities, and even bureaus for the liquor dealers, whose favor is generally courted by both parties. Curiously enough more than one committee has maintained a temperance bureau contemporaneously with the liquor dealers' bureau.

The number of typewriters bought and worn out by each committee is very large. In 1892 one of the committees gave a single order for 250 machines. The selection of employees, of which each committee must have a hundred or more, in addition to the speakers and traveling agents, is an important and delicate task, since the persons engaged must be unquestionably of the same political faith as the committee itself, must be strictly trustworthy, so that no damaging information may be carried into the enemy's camp, and must be capable of exceedingly hard work for ten, twelve and sometimes sixteen hours a day.

A most important part of an executive committee's work is known as polling doubtful States, that is, securing a supposedly correct and complete list of the voters in each such State. These lists sometimes cost a great deal of money, and are sometimes found to be discouragingly inaccurate and incomplete. This is not surprising when you consider the brief life of an executive committee. In very few cases does such a committee have more than three months in which to do its work, and this work is really of the most difficult sort throughout, since it means the organization of a vast business in situation as well as a political machine. There are those that hold that executive committees should be of continuous existence, with permanent headquarters, permanent officers and permanent employees, including a well-paid executive head. Such an institution would have four years instead of three months in which to do its work. Its poll lists would be kept constantly revised, and its machinery would always be well-oiled and efficient. Philadelphia Press.

### SEWN UP IN HIS LEG.

How an Immensely Valuable Stone Was Taken from Persia to Russia.

Gus Fox, a dealer in diamonds on Fourth street, Cincinnati, has a story about the famous Orloff diamond named after Count Orloff, the first European who bought it. Fox says: "It was originally the eye of an idol in Trichinopoly. It was stolen, according to the accepted account, by a Frenchman, who escaped with it to Persia, where he sold it for the equivalent in our money of \$8,000 to a Jewish merchant."

"The Jewish merchant sold it to an Armenian named Shafraz, who had traveled in Russia, and conceived the idea of taking the diamond to that country and selling it to the Empress Catherine for a great sum. Shafraz paid him \$60,000 for it."

"Having secured the stone, the next question with Shafraz was how to get it to Russia, or rather how to conceal it when he was searched by robbers, as he was sure to be on the road. His journey was a long and perilous one, and thieves abounded everywhere. Shafraz thought of swallowing the stone when he should be taken by the robbers, but was obliged to give that plan up, as the diamond was too large to swallow."

"He began to feel he had a white elephant on his hands, when a thought occurred to him. He procured a sharp lance, made a cut in the fleshy part of his left leg, and thrust the diamond into the wound. He sewed up the cut with a needle and a silver wire. It healed, leaving the diamond embedded fast in the leg, quite out of sight."

"Then he started for Russia. On the way he was seized by robbers again and again, and it was thoroughly suspected of being a Russian, and suspected of going to Russia to trade, the thieves marvelled greatly at finding nothing of value upon his person."

"He arrived in Russia at last, and, after extracting his diamond, visited the Empress. He was willing to sell it for about \$150,000, but the Empress had not so large an amount in cash for the purchase, and Shafraz preferred to go on to Amsterdam, the seat of the diamond-cutting industry, where he had the stone polished."

"Here Count Orloff, an extremely wealthy Russian, saw the diamond, and was filled with a determination to secure it for the Russian crown. He did secure it, but Shafraz exacted from the Russian Government \$400,000, an annuity of \$20,000, and a title of nobility. He died a millionaire."

"The Orloff diamond weighs 185 carats, and is about the size of a pigeon's egg. It is smaller than the Koh-i-Noor, in the possession of the English Queen, which is supposed to be worth \$3,750,000."

In looking around for an ally China is more successful than Spain. The combination of Russia and China includes more than a third of the world's population and is likely to cut a figure in history.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

When Fences Are a Nuisance—The Asparagus Beetle—Nut Culture—The Feeding Value of Straw.

**Feeding Value of Straw.**—To utilize straw for winter feeding it will be a good plan to put it into a mow in the barn in alternate layers of six or eight inches with the green corn stalks. The straw will absorb the moisture from the corn, and both will be improved for feeding. This will be equally adaptable to a silo, and the ensilage thus made will be better than the corn alone. Any kind of corn may be used in this way, or clover, either.

**IRREGULAR HATCHING.**  
There is some variation in the time of hatching hen's eggs, depending on the vigor of the fowls and the time eggs are left cold before being set on. With strong, vigorous fowls twenty days will see most of the chicks out. Late in the season the germ in the eggs sometimes begins to evolve into a chick even before it is set on, from the heat of the weather. This has been known to occur in the house, and we remember a neighbor who kept eggs in a basket not far from the kitchen, who found a live chick among them unmoothered. It had been hatched out from the heat of the stove in the next room.

**A GOOD GARDEN.**

In laying out your plot for garden make it longer than wide; begin at one side and set a row or two of blackberries, the same of raspberries, both red and black; then currants and gooseberries; and do not forget the luscious strawberries, of which it is said that perhaps God Almighty might have made a better berry, but he never has. I set these all in long rows, that they may be easily cultivated with a horse. While they are small, potatoes, peas or some other vegetable can be grown between them. Put in a row of asparagus in early spring sow spinach, lettuce, radishes, beets, and such hardy vegetables as a light breeze will not hurt. And put out some onion seed, parsnips and carrots. Later plant cucumbers and melons, sweet corn and tomatoes. —J. W. Brigham in Massachusetts Ploughman.

**WHERE FENCES ARE A NUISANCE.**

When the haying is in progress one realizes the nuisance of the fences quite forcibly. Why should there be inside fences on any farm? Why should there be any fences? It is not easy for any one to satisfy his mind in regard to this matter, the real necessity for fences being wholly based upon unnecessary conditions altogether. But if there must be fences, they should be straight, and made of posts and wire. The borders of them will not then be mere nurseries of weeds and all kinds of vermin, breeding pests to damage the crops far more than is thought of.

But if one will have fences, and not have his farm all out of doors, as has been said, let him have whatever kind he wishes, but only straight ones, taking up no more room than the width of the posts, and keep both sides well grassed. This strip of grass may be mown for hay, and will permit the horses used in the cultivation of the crops. The edges of the cornfields are always more or less wasted or imbrued with weeds, on account of the difficulty in turning, by which it is not possible to clean the land just there. There will be nothing about the farm more pleasing to the owner or the traveler passing by than these neat, clean, and smooth fence rows. —New York Times.

**FOR POTATO BUGS.**

Plaster and paris green is with us the most satisfactory application for the potato bug, where the field is of moderate size, a tablespoon of green to a wooden pail of plaster. On fields where water can be had without trouble, liquid poison may be more convenient; but usually the water must be carried some distance, and is less satisfactory, because the poison will not remain evenly mixed.

The plaster mixture, when once thoroughly prepared, will stay so, and 100 pounds of it will dust an acre of moderate-sized vines. It can be quickly mixed upon an old piece of canvas with a hoe or shovel; one pound of green to 100 pounds of plaster. If applied when the vines are wet with dew the mixture will stick until the next heavy rain. Care should be taken not to handle the mixture without gloves. Paris green will poison the skin, causing blisters, resembling the symptoms of ivy poisoning.

The plaster in the mixture is worth all it costs as a stimulant to the soil, and for that reason it is just as well to apply it freely. Two thorough applications, paying special attention to the new leaves at the ends of the vines, will usually prove enough.

Good sleeves for applying dry poison can be had at the farm supply stores, or can be made by punching holes in the bottom of a tin dish.

Cheap flour is used by many instead of the plaster. Flour will adhere longer upon vines, but its value as a dressing is of little account. —Massachusetts Ploughman.

**NUT CULTURE.**

There is much encouragement to plant our native nuts, and some of the foreign ones. As a rule, our indigenous trees are good bearers, and in Mr. Van Deman's opinion, they produce nuts of better quality than foreign ones. The chestnut is receiving the most attention now, and there are a few well-marked native varieties of value. Although they are smaller than the European varieties, they are of better quality and very productive. The best are Delaney, Excelsior, Griffin, Hathaway, Morrill and Otto. Rocky hillsides and other places unsuitable for tillage can be used with profit for nut trees, and they can be set about

buildings and in pastures. The European varieties seem more profitable.

It seems to be a rule that the more pubescent the nut has, the better its quality. European varieties are more fuzzy than the Japanese, and less so than the American sorts. The most prominent of these are the Paragon, Numb, Ridgely, and Hannum. Japanese chestnut trees have a more dwarf habit, and the nut has a bitter skin. They graft quite readily on American seedlings, and the best varieties introduced are, Alpha, Early, Reliance, Grand and Superb. Among the hickories, the best nut tree is the pecan, a native of our Southern States, and the shell bark hickory, common throughout the Northeastern States. A firm in Pennsylvania ships more than twenty tons of hickory nuts very year. The nuts should be planted in rough places, four feet apart each way, and thinned as they grow. Seedlings are variable, and they must be grafted. The principal varieties are Hallett, a large, thin-shelled sort; Leaning, Curtis, Elliott and Mulford. Among the walnuts, our native butternut may, perhaps, be improved, but the so-called English walnut is the best of the family, although it is difficult to grow as far north as New York. There is no doubt that nut trees are hard to graft and to bud. Evaporation should be prevented until the sap begins to flow. When the sap starts the grafts should be put in underground. The scions should be cut so as to have the pith all on one side, or, if necessary, to graft above the ground, they should be covered well to prevent all evaporation possible. —Garden and Forest.

**THE ASPARAGUS BEETLE.**

The asparagus beetle was noticed many years ago in the vicinity of New Jersey. It has been working northward ever since. It has done much damage on Long Island and in southern Connecticut, but has been followed by a parasite enemy that greatly aided farmers in keeping it under control.

At one time it was hoped that the parasite would exterminate the beetle, but such is not the course of nature. Parasites suppress, but never exterminate. The war was ever known where all the combatants were destroyed. The beetle has been doing more or less damage in the vicinity of Boston for a half-dozen years or more.

It is not difficult to fight in old beds, as cutting the shoots destroys most of the eggs that are laid during the cutting season. The first crop of beetles (grown the year previous) usually gets through mowing, eating and egg-laying by the middle of June, when peas are ready for picking. My rule is to cut asparagus till the last beetle is dead, then the new stalks will be free from eggs, and I will have no slugs.

On new beds the case is different. Cutting here is not allowable, so the eggs hatch and the young slugs must be destroyed. If a careful gardener has a careless neighbor, the former will have a hard fight, as the second crop of beetles, appearing late in summer, will be sure to visit him in large numbers.

The best way to destroy slugs I have tried is to dust the foliage when wet with dew with air-slaked lime, using it quite freely. The slug is a soft-bodied thing, and the lime curls him up in short order. C. W. Prescott, of Concord, one of the most successful growers in this State, writes "The Farm and Home" that he fights the beetle with chickens. Two men—one at each end—take a board, ten or twelve feet long, and carrying it in front of them, brush the beetles from the foliage in the early morning, while they are in a semi-dormant state. Chickens are taught to follow, and they pick up most of the beetles. Mr. Prescott's chief trouble is with neighbors' beetles, propagated in fields that are badly neglected. He would send but just that any one having such a nursery of mischief should be compelled to abate it or suffer the consequences.

Poultry do not eat the slugs, so these must be killed by poison or by knocking off to die on the hot ground. Mr. Prescott says he has seen them dead in less than sixty seconds after falling on sand in the heat of a sunny day. Paris green will destroy the slugs or beetles if it can be made to stick to the foliage. Adding glucose or molasses to the water will help the matter somewhat.

Of all the remedies I have tried, lime dust is the cheapest and most easily applied. One can throw a handful over quite a space and cover every leaf when wet with dew on a still morning. —A. W. Cheever, in New England Farmer.

**FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.**

There has been a good deal of poor lamb meat in the market this season. It is tough and tasteless.

In seasons of scarcity of hay or where hay is wanted for sale, and corn is cheap, horses, cattle and mules may be brought through the winter in admirable condition on straw, fed in connection with corn.

Most vegetables, and especially potatoes, contain a large proportion of starch, which, in itself, is not a complete ration. There should be some nitrogenous material fed with the vegetables, and if mixed with the feed, so much the better.

Horses hard at work need water between the morning and noon meal, and also between noon and time for closing the day's work. If a handful of oatmeal is thrown in a pail of water it will prevent any danger of injury, and it will also give strength, as well as refreshment.

Milk is a perfect food for young animals, it being what nature has provided. It contains all the nutritive elements called for by the system, in the proportions needed, and in such a condition as to be more easily available. Cow's milk has a nutritive ratio of about one to four, just what the young pig wants.

Corn is the most valuable single stock food known, and if it were to be lost to us the industry would be immeasurable. But its deficiencies must be made up before its full value is brought out. How can we do this? By feeding it in connection with some substance which is rich in what it (the corn) is lacking, thus making one supplement the other.

## FLAGS IN OUR NAVY.

"DRESSING" A WARSHIP IN THE NATIONAL COLORS.

Every Day Costume and Holiday Schemes in Vogue and the Flag Symbols Used—Pennants and the "Rainbow."

That fashion decrees what woman shall wear everybody knows; but that custom, equally inexorable, prescribes how a ship shall "dress" herself under all circumstances few are aware of. Woman "rises" herself out in silks, satins, velvets, and all the gay concoctions of the loom, but the "dressing" of a United States man-of-war is confined to the colors in "Old Glory," for Uncle Sam decks out his ships with bunting only—the red, the white and the blue. Indeed, dressing one of the modern battle ships or cruisers is not nearly so effective now, says the New York Herald, as in the days of the line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, etc., with their tall, raking spars. Military masts do not yield the same opportunities.

All these bits of bunting have a practical use; nothing is ever kept on board a man-of-war without there being a special reason for it. The number of pennants, flags, ensigns, etc., that an American naval vessel carries runs into the hundreds. She must be provided for international and domestic signaling with flags of every nation in the world, with all the bunting needed, not only for every day duty, but for every emergency that is likely to occur. The signal quartermaster is the custodian of all the flags and banners on board a man-of-war, and it is to him that his commanding officer looks for the good condition of his ship's bunting.

The largest flag used by the American navy is 36 feet long by 10 feet high—this latter very expressive word meaning the width of the flag. In a flag of these dimensions the "union" is 14.4 feet by 10.2 feet. This flag flies only in fine weather and is the banner which holds the place of honor over all national flags in the ship's outfit. Especially it is flown upon Muster Sunday, when, if the weather is fine, the ship is expected to be in her best trim. When it rains or snows or blows "half a gale" a smaller flag is flown. Ensign No. 2 is 27.10 feet by 14.35 feet, and the union is 10.88 by 7.73. Numbers 3, 4, and 5 are still smaller, the latter being the storm flag. It measures only 9.75 feet by 5.4 feet, and the union is 3.75 feet by 2.76. It flies in wind and rain or sleet, and endures all the rough weather that the ship it floats over chances to encounter.

Number 6, which is the smallest ensign in common use, is the boat flag; this measures 5.5 feet by 2.9 feet. When there is a man-of-war in the harbor this is the flag seen floating over the gig, or steam cutter, taking the officers ashore or carrying boat loads of fair visitors to the polished decks of the New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Baltimore or Charleston, as the case may be.

The United States Navy does not clothe and makes it up into ensigns, manufacture its own bunting, but buys pennants and flags at what landsmen call the Brooklyn Navy Yard; the sailor knows it only as the New York Navy Yard. The bunting is thoroughly tested for color by well-established methods, and the tensile strength tried by special machinery. But, as all bunting varies unavoidably in quality, some ensigns wear much better than others, although exposed to no harder usage. One cardinal rule of navy discipline is never to let Jack be "idle," and whenever rent or tear is discovered in the ship's dress Jack "squats" on deck and darts away at his sweet-heart's fiery as darts any housewife works at hers.

The pennant is the personal flag of the ship's commanding officer, indicating his rank. The pennant of an officer below the rank of commodore is known in the navy as the "coachwhip." It is a long, narrow, triangular banner, made up of a solid blue field with thirteen white stars, ending in two triangular stripes, one red and the other "blue." The home board pennant, with which United States ships sometimes come in to this harbor, is from two hundred to three hundred feet long, flying out over the masts and riding the water like a bladder, so as not to trail in the sea. The etiquette of the pennant is as rigid as any right of precedence at court; whenever an officer superior in rank to the commanding officer boards a man-of-war, down comes the captain's pennant and up goes the visitor's in its place, and there it remains until the ranking officer takes his leave.

If there are several officers of the same rank in port with their ships, the ranking officer flies a blue pennant, the next in rank red and the junior white. The commodore's pennant is known as the "swallow-tail" (a nickname which describes its shape), and has one white star. It is in common use as the house flag of yacht clubs.

The rear admiral's pennant is of the same shape, but with two stars. The Secretary of the Navy's flag has a blue field with two white crossed anchors and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy's is the same, with the colors reversed. These pennants fly night and day in all weathers, the night pennant, which goes up at sunset, being the same as the one used during the day except that it is somewhat smaller. There used to be pennants for the rank of admiral and vice-admiral, but as these grades no longer exist in our navy the flags are out of use. All these banners give way before the President's flag, the Stars and Stripes at sea.

When a man-of-war is on a foreign station and speech honor is intended to the power whose guest the vessel is, the ship is dressed in what the sailor calls the "rainbow," which is a continuous line of flags going over all the masts and descending to the water's edge at bow and stern. The Stars and Stripes float from each masthead except the main, where the ship displays the flag of the country to which it is intended to show respect.

**LAST CAPTURED SLAVER.**

Her Captain Said to Have Been Hanged on Bedford's Island.

The only Captain of a slave vessel who suffered the death penalty in America was captured by a crew of

which one of the members is now a citizen of Cleveland, the engineer of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company.

"The slave ship was the Erie, and it was the last American slaver captured," said Mr. Matthews in talking about the historical event. "She was taken off the mouth of the Congo in the spring of 1861 by the United States sloop-of-war Mohican. I was captain of the foretop and of the starboard watch. The capture was accidental."

The vessels dealing in slaves would slip out in the intervals between the patrol beats of the men-of-war, and they knew pretty well our habits. But this time the Mohican was delayed two days in waiting for mail, and going from the island of Fernando we sighted a vessel making from the mouth of the Congo. We were flying a French flag, and the stranger floated an American flag. We signalled for her to heave to, but this request not being regarded, a shot was fired. Then she heaved to without offering resistance, and a party being sent aboard found every one dressed alike. It was thus some days before we discovered who was the captain. She was manned by fifteen men, and had on board 800 slaves and three slave agents. The slaves were landed, and the slave agents and five Spaniards, who did not wish to claim American citizenship, were sent away in a trade boat. Eight of the slave's crew were shipped on the Mohican, and the officers and two of the crew were brought to America. The slave ship was taken to Liberia.

The captain of the slaver was Nathaniel Gordon, and a year after his capture he was taken on Bedford's Island, where the Statue of Liberty now stands. The first mate was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, the second mate received a five years' sentence, and the two men were each given a year.

"The severe dealing with the officers was due to the intense feeling on the slavery question, as the war had just broken out. The second mate and the two men volunteered to enter the army and were allowed to go free. Our lieutenant, Dunnington, went into the Confederate navy after bringing Gordon back."

About three months before the experience with the Erie a slaver escaped us by being disguised as a whaler. The simulation was very perfect, and on the decks we could see even the boiling vats. The captain showed papers which disarmed suspicion, and when the "whaler" put up for the night at the mouth of the Congo our captain informed him that next morning he would come around on a visit.

"In the morning he was gone, having taken 1,300 slaves aboard. We sighted a vessel in the distance, which we pursued, and found to be an English man-of-war also trying to catch the 'whaler.' —Cleveland Leader.

**WAITING FOR VICTIMS.**

How Texans Made Money Out of a Poor Road.

Remember traveling once in one of the counties north of here, a week or two after a somewhat protracted spell of hot weather. The country was rolling prairie and the roads were beautiful except at the small wet weather streams in a few of the larger hollows, and these were only from time to time in width and could have been bridged for about \$25 apiece. Yet I found a team bogged up in almost every other one in a whole day's drive. They seemed to be almost bottomless, and although I had a good, strong pair of ponies and a very light buggy, it was with the greatest difficulty that I got through several of them myself. In one of the worst of the boggy holes I found a wagon containing a woman, four or five children and a few light household goods and with four very good horses attached. The owner of the team had waded across and stood, the very personification of dejection, on the other side.

On a hill about 300 yards distant stood a fine farm house and one of lesser pretensions on the opposite side of the road. The owner of the team told me that the owner of the former house who was working on a fence near by had offered to pull him out for \$1, but when told he had no dollar, was colicky before he got out of that hole. "I have got just \$3," said the poor fellow, "but I have over 150 miles to go and am out of provisions." I had two long staked ropes and by hitching them to the end of the wagon tongue, getting the poor horses out on solid ground and hitching my team in the lead we got the wagon out. I stopped and tied for a subscription from the man at the fence who had coolly watched the whole proceedings, but of course didn't get it. A little further on I learned that he was a road overseer and that he and his son, who lived opposite, took turns day after day keeping a yoke of oxen in the lot ready to pull teams out of that hole at \$1 apiece, and that made from \$3 to \$5 per day for from one to three weeks after every wet spell. —San Antonio (Texas) Express.

**How to Live to Great Age.**

The latest fad in England is to insure longevity through the use of a special diet. The promise is held out to those who implicitly follow out the prescribed regimen that they may attain to the age of 110 years. This, among the most melancholy people of the globe, and to whom one would fancy that life were the less worth living, has aroused considerable enthusiasm. Cooks and kitchens are to be abolished; meat, bread, and vegetables are forbidden; existence is to be maintained exclusively upon nuts and bananas. If we compare this with the dietary system of Dickens, which represents that of his period, his comparatively early decease will excite no surprise. According to English standards, he was an accomplished gastronome. Beef-steak pudding was his ideal, a horrible concoction only fit for a crude or debased palate. His highest conception of a dinner was a baked leg of mutton with the bone removed and the cavity filled with a stuffing of oysters and veal. This was accompanied with gin punch, in the making of which Dickens took especial pride. It was made as follows: A brass kettle of water was heated over a spirit lamp. When the water came to a boil it was poured into a jug, with a bottle of old gin, lumps of sugar, and chips of lemon peel. The mouth of the jug was then closed with a napkin, and the mixture allowed to brew for a certain number of minutes.

## THREW THE GAMBLER OVERBOARD.

Sequel of a Poker Game in the Old Days on the Mississippi.

A stiff game of poker was going on one night on a Mississippi river steamer, about in the good old days of the sixties. Two men sat all night, but luck was against one and toward the other from the first. The lucky man was watched closely by more than one in the room, who knew him for a professional gambler.

The other man was a youngster. He tried to keep from showing his excitement, but couldn't hide it altogether. He lost over \$8,000 before he came to the end of his money, but after a time he called for a show, putting a \$500 bill on the table, and saying: "That's all I have."

The young fellow who had played his last stake got up and turned to go. Pale as he was, he turned paler when he faced the man who stood behind his chair. This was a stern-looking gentleman of 50.

"Why, father," exclaimed the younger man, "I didn't know you were on board."

"Don't go away," said the father sternly, taking the vacant chair with a polite question to the other players as to whether he was welcome in the game.

The game went on, but not in the old way. The gambler was more cautious, and yet he began to lose. The play grew fiercer when all the others had dropped out except the gambler and the stern old father. Suddenly the climax came.

"Don't move, Jim Baisley, or I'll blow your brains out," said the father sternly, taking the vacant chair with a polite question to the other players as to whether he was welcome in the game. The gambler was pale to the teeth. The older man reached over with his left hand and snatched the five cards the gambler had dealt to himself. There were three aces among them. With another quick motion he spread out the pack, and three more aces were shown.

"Take that money, Harry." The son did so, and everybody waited breathlessly. Just as the gambler made a lurch at the elder man's heart, the latter caught his right hand with his own left and seized him by the throat with his right. There was a short struggle, but without shifting his hold the planter lifted the gambler as if he were a child, carried him out of the saloon and threw him over the low guard rail into the river.

Nothing was ever done to the planter. It was a fair fight, and they didn't bother a gentleman for anything like that in those days. —St. Louis Republic.

**Artificial Sunshine.**

Under this heading there have been published the results of one of the most interesting experiments of modern times.

A few years ago, Mr. Tesla made known some discoveries of high potentials and high frequencies in electric currents, and set the whole world agog. Ever since that time he has been experimenting with light in various forms, and has, among other important discoveries, demonstrated the fact that artificial sunshine can be created through the aid of phosphorescence. This new discovery revolutionizes the idea of light.

It is said that when the improvements in this line are a little further advanced, it will be difficult to tell whether the light in a room is natural or artificial. This is explained as follows:

"The light is radically different from any heretofore used in commercial form. People now use units of light, simply because they have nothing better. The barbarians lighted with torches, and the people have been adopting that principle ever since. In order to imitate daylight, the light is needed that comes from all directions, so that there must be no shadows. Moreover, electric light diffuses itself so that it is actual manufactured sunshine."

At a recent meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers a description was given of the advances made in phosphorescent lighting. These are very remarkable. "Running all around the walls of the lecture room were tubes of thin glass. They were seven feet six inches in length and as big as a man's arm. They were merely plain glass tubes, with a little air left in them, and with a wire attachment at the ends. When the current was turned on, these tubes became pure white cylinders of light. The first impression conveyed was 'lighting by smoke.' The wealth of light astounded the electricians. A photograph of the lecture hall was taken with a five-minute exposure. The picture has the strength and clearness of the best daylight photograph; every detail is sharply defined, while there is a softness and an absence of shadows which suggest the development of an entirely distinct field in night photography. The effect is infinitely in advance of any flashlight picture."

The world is watching with the utmost interest the development of electrical science, and those who have gone most deeply into the subject are prepared to admit that the half has not yet been told.

**Tattooed by Lightning.**

Christian Anderson, of Greenwich, Conn., aged twenty-eight, was instantly killed in the presence of his family during



SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
**GRAYLING AVALANCHE**

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

**REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.**

A Masterly Declaration of Principles that Will Insure Victory.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the maintenance of the principles of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and undisturbed Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonesty and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, added to the public debt, piled up by \$202,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broadest review it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government should be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be placed in the hands of those for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity, and in this connection we heartily endorse the wisdom, patriotism and success of the administration of President Harrison.

**Protection Is Reaffirmed.**

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages; it protects the American farmer from the competition of the foreign farmer, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, for it is partially and equitably opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly; to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and ruling principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

**Protection and Reciprocity.**

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of national policy. One in hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessities of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreement to secure markets for our own products in return for our own market for theirs. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

**Sugar Attitude Stated.**

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

**American Products Favored.**

To all our products—be it of the mine and the factory, or of the field and the shop and the factory—to the wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished wools of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

**Merchant Marine Restoration.**

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the rebuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping. The foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

**For Sound Money.**

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It is the enactment of the law providing for the redemption of specie payment in 1873, since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain involuntarily the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

**Matter of Pensions.**

The veterans of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and

they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledge made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

**Vigorous Foreign Policy.**

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified and all our interests in the Western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a strategically important and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

**To Stop Armenian Massacres.**

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. These and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazard and at any cost.

**Monroe Doctrine Reasserted.**

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but European possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hope to look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

**Independence for Cuba.**

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to rescue Cuba and give independence to the island.

**Enlargement of Navy.**

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

**Limitation of Immigration.**

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor we demand that immigration laws be enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

**Civil Service Enforcement.**

The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we reiterate our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

**Fair Ballots for Citizens.**

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

**Lynching Is Condemned.**

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the practice of lynching, or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

**National Arbitration Board.**

We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

**Free Homesteads Favored.**

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

**To Admit Territories.**

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be elected from bona-fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

**Representation for Alaska.**

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that useful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

**Stand for Temperance.**

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

**Welcome to Women.**

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection of the home. We favor the admission of women to every sphere of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

**Appeal to Voters.**

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the consideration and judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

**Mexico's Burden of Free Silver.**

Michigan Iron Ore: The Detroit Tribune has a staff correspondent in Mexico. He describes the population of that country as being half beggars, and the balance doing poorly. He says everything is in a state of anarchy, and that the only hope of the success of that country lies, pure, cold and simple. And the correspondent is right, and truly describes the condition. The reason that we refer to this is that certain of our friends are delighted in calling attention to the wonderful strides being made by Mexico under the 10 to 1 plan.

**PRINCIPLES, NOT PARTY.**

The German Democratic Press Bolt the Chicago Ticket.

Chicago Staats-Zeitung: The Democracy which declared itself last week in Chicago is a new and degenerated edition of the Democracy of 1891; in it reigns the old Bourbon spirit which never learns and never forgets. Who, therefore, desires that the United States should further develop their national organism, that the national government should be further strengthened in the interest of all; that national honor be kept undented; that the national credit be kept intact, turns away from a Democracy which has placed itself at the disposal of destructive forces and joins that party which was called in 1891 to save the Union, and which in this year again has the patriotic duty to purify the national organism from the poison of the Populist Democracy.

The issue is not one of party, but of the highest achievements of the past, which can be secured only by the authority of the Federal government, by an honest currency and by an inassailable credit.

Iowa Tribune (Dem.): Davenport—The recklessness and fanaticism of the silver people at the Chicago convention, who trampled all opposition under foot, has made a very bad impression even upon many of those who sympathized with the theory of the debasement of money. The majority of our voters is not ready by any means to deliver the nation to such crazy demagogues as Bryan, Walte, Tillman and others.

Wächter und Anzeiger (Dem.): Cleveland—The currency plank with its decisive declaration against the gold standard, which, with total disregard of the entire world of culture and commerce, is declared to be an English institution and is stigmatized as such, while the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is demanded as a measure of the measure of government, cannot fail to make an altogether revolutionary impression. We should not be at all surprised if this news should cause in Europe a decline of American securities in all exchanges; anticipated this decline has long been.

Louisville Anzeiger (Dem.): Nonsense, that prevalent! From Grover Cleveland to William Jennings Bryan—is this a jump for which the real Democrat is not so easily ready. The Anzeiger prefers to state that it will not make it. After the adoption of the platform the Anzeiger had no need to pause a moment for the declaration that it would not support the nomination upon this platform. The nomination of Bryan makes the duty easier and clearer. Bland and Boies would have been fought by the Anzeiger on account of the cause which they represent. In Bryan we do not only fight the cause but the person. Only a convention which would make a bad job of it, and Blackburn above, Carlisle would perpetrate the bad joke to present the rogues hero of phrases from the West for the highest office in its gift.

Seabote (Dem.): Milwaukee: As the close of the century has brought forth a new Democratic party, and as it rides a bicycle, smokes, drinks, wears trousers and tears herself loose from all old customs, so there has arisen in Chicago, imbued with the same revolutionary spirit, a "new Democratic party," which states everything as it is, and keeps the head, denies the traditions of the old party, administers a kick to honesty and decency and comes before the people with a financial programme which is a "kick" to the "new party," and a "kick" to the "old party," and one would consider neither of them seriously if they were not so serious in their consequences. Every Democratic vote cast for William McKinley is a vote for the degradation and undignified exercises of the liberty of social views and on the other hand of the freedom of the political thought that the Constitution of the United States prevents nobody from making a fool of himself as often as he likes to.

Davenport Democrat (Dem): The time has arrived for the clean separation of the two irreconcilable wings of the Democratic party, to which the Democracy has called attention for two years. The Democracy must either keep its unalterable national principles, as they were proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and the other "fathers of the republic," or have nothing in common with the principles of the party who stole the banner and the name of the glorious old party to betray under its shelter the sublime principles and to throw the country into unexampled misery.

**EDITOR DANA'S ADVICE.**

Democrats Should Vote for McKinley and Not Sacrifice Principles to Party.

New York Sun: The political reasons for not putting up an honest-money candidate this year on a genuinely Democratic platform are obvious. The nomination of another Democratic candidate would contribute to the personal comfort of Democrats, who are reluctant to vote for McKinley, but it would do nothing else. And this method of voting the price would surely imperil the result in many a close state.

Better far to vote for principle in a way that will count. Every Democratic vote cast for William McKinley is a vote for the preservation of honest money and the nation's honor and the preservation of democratic institutions against the wild horde now preparing to attack us, who will do us much service for the common cause as can be done by a Democratic vote for a third candidate standing no chance of election.

Every Democrat who appreciates the magnitude of the present danger, who has this steadily in mind: His vote for McKinley and Hobart is worth double his vote for the best Democrat that the sane part of the party could put up as a protest against the iniquity committed at Chicago.

Is there any sincere Democrat who, understanding all that the election means for our beloved country, is willing to cast his vote in two this year, to deprive his ballot of one-half its efficiency?

It will be said that there are such Democrats. It will be said that there are Democrats who can persuade themselves under no circumstances to cast their votes for any Republican candidate. Perhaps that is so. Let them register their protest against Chicago by refusing to vote for presidential electors. Let them concentrate their partisan enthusiasm upon the state and local tickets. They will help in this way to defend the nation's honor and the continued existence of the institutions which the repudiators and the revolutionists are assailing. They will help, it is true, only half as much as if they voted for McKinley and Hobart, but they would help not one particle more than that by bestowing their votes upon a sound-money Democrat nominated for the sake of their personal comfort and political convenience. If there are hundreds of thousands of Democrats, if not millions of them, who see in the present crisis a call to duty only less urgent and inspiring than that which summoned to the front thirty-five years ago our patri-

otic citizens, and made them almost forget, as they shouldered their guns and fell into line for the Union, whether they had previously styled themselves Republicans or Democrats. These men, in the absence of a satisfactory Democratic candidate on a sound platform, will not consent to surrender one-half of the potency of their votes for the sake of over-refined ideas of political consistency. They will want to put their votes where their votes will do the most good as against Populism, repudiation and anational dishonor. They will fire their ballots straight at the common enemy, even though the bullets be labeled McKinley.

It would be a piece of political folly amounting to crime to divert the attention of this class of Democrats from the main question, and to jeopardize the result of the election, by setting up inopportune claims to a partisan allegiance which, in an emergency like this, is nominal at the best.

Mass every honest American vote on a candidate representing the honest money of the nation, and the first of this people to preserve the government and the institutions which their fathers handed down to them. Waste no ammunition when Populism is shrieking at the bayonet, and the first of this people to preserve the government and the institutions which their fathers handed down to them. Waste no ammunition when Populism is shrieking at the bayonet, and the first of this people to preserve the government and the institutions which their fathers handed down to them.

McKinley's personality is nothing in this contest. His previous political affiliations are nothing. Accident has decreed that he shall stand for the time for something a thousand times more precious than any party badge.

**A VITAL ISSUE.**

The Republican Party's Consistent Stand as Regards the Tariff.

From 1878 to 1892, the period of maximum national prosperity under Republican economic policies, when the Cleveland administration, lacking control of Congress, was unable to disturb the foreign movement of our gold gave us practically no concern. It is illustrated in the appended table:

1878, Imports	\$ 4,125,700
1879, Imports	1,037,334
1880, Imports	7,118,371
1881, Imports	3,538,000
1882, Imports	1,789,174
1883, Imports	6,134,261
1884, Imports	10,270,663
1885, Imports	13,215,874
1886, Imports	22,208,542
1887, Imports	33,209,414
1888, Imports	35,338,000
1889, Imports	49,967,427
1890, Imports	4,331,149
1891, Imports	68,438,057
1892, Imports	48,485,875

During nine of these fifteen years the trend of the gold movement was in our favor, and during only two of the remaining years, that is, in 1889 and 1891, was the outward movement large enough to attract attention. In 1889 there were large importations under the tariff of 1883 for the purpose of anticipating increased duties of the McKinley bill, and this caused an outward flux of gold in payment. In 1891 the extraordinary outflow arose largely because of the Baring failure, which caught in its crash many foreign holders of American securities, and to some extent the ready money, had to return to the country to secure the redemption of these securities. These explanations are ample to account for the exceptional exports which characterized the years of the Harrison administration, when the reserve of the country were upon a highly protective basis. Adding imports together and comparing results for the fifteen years in question we find that the aggregate exports of gold exceeded the aggregate imports to the amount of \$1,568,810. During this period the national debt was reduced from \$2,349,567,232.04 in 1870 to \$1,568,812,455.63 in 1892, a total reduction of \$780,754,776.41.

Now let us turn to the years from 1893 to 1896, when "tariff reform" held the boards:

1893, Exports	\$57,500,493
1894, Exports	4,628,942
1895, Exports	1,000,000
1896, Exports	7,451,252

Here we have a total loss of gold during the short era of Democratic "tariff reform" of \$197,531,106, or a net loss of \$197,531,106 over the period of fifteen years. During these same disastrous years of Wilson-Gorman tariff reform, the national debt has been increased from \$2,349,567,232.04 to \$3,000,000,000, or over \$650,000,000 in all. Had the voters of the United States not heeded the false arguments of Democracy in 1892, the national debt, instead of being increased in principle, would have been reduced by the amount of \$1,568,810, or half a billion dollars in the interest of four years, would, at the same rate of decrease which prevailed from 1879 to 1892, have been lowered to the extent of \$2,349,567,232.04, or a total reduction of \$197,531,106 through gold exports, at the ratio of the preceding fifteen Republican years, had a net gain through imports amounting in the years 1893 to 1896 of \$197,531,106.

Recapitulating these losses, and not saying anything of the tremendous personal losses indicated by the "tariff reform" experiment upon all classes of American citizens—for these in the aggregate are beyond calculation—we find that the change of 1892 from McKinley protection to Wilson-Gorman free trade has cost the government of the United States directly, in its finances, not less than \$949,174,732.32, or over \$950,000,000.

Loss of gold through what would have been imports of gold had the Republican ratio from 1878 to 1892 obtained from 1892 to 1896..... 27,085,012.00  
Increase in national debt..... 500,000,000.00  
Loss through what would have been imports of gold had the Republican ratio of debt reduction which prevailed from 1879 to 1892..... 224,538,507.32  
Total loss..... \$949,174,732.32

This loss has nothing to do with the question of whether a gold or silver standard is the better. It is a direct fruit of the Democracy's unwise agitation against protection; a palpable demonstration that the tariff is emphatically an issue in this campaign.—Scranton (Pa.) Tribune.

**OPPOSE CHEAP MONEY.**

The Building Associations Pass Resolutions on the Money Question.

At the annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building Associations held in Philadelphia, July 23, the following resolution on the money question was adopted:

The United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, in convention assembled, declares: 1. That it is the sense of this meeting that the interest of all shareholders of building and loan associations in the United States demands that the present standard of value upon which our monetary system has been based since the resumption of specie payments in 1875 shall remain unchanged and inviolate. 2. That we believe that the interest of every class in the community, and especially those of the great wage-earning class, imperatively demands that the present standard of value, whether coin or paper, shall be equal in value to every other. 3. That patriotism demands that the dollar, bearing the mint mark of the United States, shall be the equal of the dollar of the most advanced nations and entitled to full faith and credit all over the world; and to that end it must be maintained free from all suspicion, debasement, or repudiation.

**RAMPANT DEMOCRACY.**

Democratic Press Burst All Bonds in Their Indignation.

In every contest in Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan when the Democracy were on a free silver or cheap money platform they have been overwhelmingly beaten. What evidence have we that there is to be a change in '07?—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

When a great party has reached that stage of moral depravity that such measures as Tillman, Altgeld & Co. are permitted to speak to it, much less take an important part in moulding its politics, its course is, indeed, about run.—Wabash (Ind.) Times.

Americans will never give this crowd control of the country until they shall be able to level at the level of the communists. That will not happen this year, at least. The people must be degraded in their own esteem before they will vote for a war of class against class.—Memphis Scimitar.

The financial plank in the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Chicago is distinctly a declaration for such repudiation of existing debts, public and private, as can be secured by the enforcement upon the country as legal tender money of a debased silver coinage conforming to a degrading standard of money.—New Orleans Picayune.

Scratch a silver man and you come to a Populist. In the heart of each burns the desire to get as much as possible and give as little. If either of them happen to be a debtor, this desire takes the form of repudiation. As most of them are debtors, repudiation is the thing they are for, and in the Chicago platform they go for it straight.—New York Times.

It is but proper to say in fairness and justice to the grand old Democratic party of Hamilton, Jefferson and Jackson that we cannot depart from the ways of the fathers upon the financial question, and, therefore, cannot, much to our regret, follow the Democratic banner as it trails into a foreign camp; and must, as a matter of self-respect, stand by the principles which have made the financial platform upon which we have been placed and stands.—Dayton (O.) Times.

Till the contest is decided our voice shall be raised and our influence given for the election of Mr. McKinley to the presidency. The security of the currency is the paramount question of the hour. It is the duty of every citizen to support the security of the currency, and the success of the Republican party, we promise it, our sincere and hearty support for its presidential ticket in the impending campaign. We have never before in the history of the Republic seen the best selection possible to it, but it is difficult to see how any candid man can deny that the selection of the Republican party was eminently more fitting and appropriate. There is an absence of dignity in the Democratic selection which is seen both in the candidate himself and in the circumstances that attended his nomination.—Boston Herald.

The true interests of the people ask for the election of Mr. McKinley, not for himself but for the absolute necessity of the whole people of the United States and of the greater world of mankind, that the Democratic party should not let us be reasonable. Don't talk of "sectionalism" or of "anarchy" or of "revolution." Remember always that compared with the unity of country the gold standard is not worth fighting for; one could not one flag.—Springfield Republican (Ind.) Union.

No reasonable man can ask the Times to dishonor itself and long-timed Democratic principles. While supporting to the best of our ability the state nominations for executive offices and legislative nominees, we feel assured that all true Democrats will justify us in saying that we cannot give our support to the Times to the Chicago convention and its politically diseased candidate. We shall do all we can to sustain the good name and the organization of the Democratic party, but we cannot support principles nor candidates who are not soundly Democratic. We cannot conscientiously ask honest men to vote for them.—Hartford Times.

We repudiate the 10 to 1 plank in Bryan's Chicago platform and will not support any candidate on such a platform. It is too Populist and Abolitionist.—Machias (Me.) Union.

Our worst fears have not only been realized but new and horrible doctrines have been added to the Chicago platform, which cannot possibly bind a Democrat who is unwilling to abandon the fundamental principles of his party.—Richmond (Va.) Times.

What Harry Bingham feared only as a bare possibility has come to be a stern reality. The "madmen" of whom he spoke have controlled the national convention and declared for free silver at 10 to 1. The Democrats of New Hampshire will vote with them.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Circumstances have made William McKinley the man around whom all must rally who desire to defeat determinedly the candidate for the pseudo-Democracy, William J. Bryan, who stands for fiat money under the guise of bimetalism; for nullification of lawfully-constructed liabilities; for communism and lawlessness.

McKinley and the party he represents have until now induced Democratic and independent voters to look for means by which they could avoid the necessity of supporting the Republican ticket. This has been shown to be hopeless, and there is no other way but to offer our support to our old opponents.—New York Staats Zeitung, the leading Eastern German Democratic daily.

**Looking to the New York Convention.**

Syracuse News: The Chicago platform is a wide departure from the platform adopted by the last Democratic state convention at Saratoga. It was so wide a departure that the New York delegation felt compelled to abstain from participation in the nomination of candidates on that platform. It remains for the coming Democratic state convention to formulate the policy of the New York Democracy. That convention, in nominating presidential electors, will point the way to Democrats which shall lead to the preservation of the party—the preservation of its unsullied honor and integrity. The party which this year celebrates its 100th anniversary will not be permitted to go down to a dishonorable grave.

**No Excuse for the Insult.**

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser: Thousands of thousands of Democrats in Alabama will learn with mingled emotions of anger and shame that a Democratic national convention declined to declare of Grover Cleveland the simple truth that his honesty, economy, courage and fidelity deserved commendation. The intense indignation which this action causes to over 60,000 sound money Democrats in Alabama is heightened when the news of the Democratic platform is recorded as in favor of this insult to their leader. The intensest heat and partisanship in favor of free silver cannot excuse it. A few more such blows will surely inevitably result in a breakdown of discussion which years will not quiet or cure.

pressed in the platform.—Syracuse Courier.

It is altogether probable that the Democrats who love Democracy and who decline to be counted among its betrayers will have a ticket in the near future that will satisfy their desires and aims. This would be the most honorable result, in come what may, the Chronicle absolves itself from all responsibility for the utterances of the alleged Democratic convention just closed at Chicago, and pledges itself to aid in the defeat of its nominees. To participate in a campaign for such a ticket on such a platform would be to be untrue to every patriotic Democratic principle.—La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle.

A bright young man with a silver, democratic tongue, who is the anti-Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and the excited victims of a singular and illogical craze vie with the sympathizers with Anarchy and Populism in the long acclamation to William J. Bryan, the eloquent and valiant representative of the bolters of Nebraska. The platform and the candidate threaten a paralysis of business until the day of election—for a longer period if success could be attained; and, if that could be, the Democratic party to a fate that would be death to any other party, but the Democratic party is undying.—Utica Observer.

**Will Lose Hundreds of Thousands.**

Savannah News: All Democrats will not approve the declarations in respect to coinage, bonds, the currency, income tax and railroads. These latter declarations are much more Populist than Democratic. It looks very much as if they were put into the platform for the express purpose of currying favor with the Populists. In fact, if we are not mistaken, Senator Tillman made it his speech in the convention that the purpose of them is to influence the Populists to come into the lines of the Democracy and become a part of the Democratic party. It is not so much a consideration that the adoption of Populist declarations might not break up the Populist party, but would pretty certainly drive hundreds of thousands of Democrats out of the Democratic party.

**Boss Champions of Disorder.**

Trenton (N. J.) American (Dem): Bryan's may be the course of the Democratic party, but the course of the Democratic party will be thousands of Democrats in New Jersey who—not in resentment of the contumely with which the state and its interests have been treated, but from personal and public motives—refuse to give their approval to a convention and a candidate which have publicly and vengefully threatened the destruction of the nation's credit, the diminution of values, the starvation of business, the attack on property, and the triumph of disorder above the law, and those called upon to administer it. And they will so refuse in the belief that all other party issues are insignificant in comparison with the issue as it has been formulated at Chicago.

**Danger to Liberty.**

Galveston News: The fact is that the program formulated at Chicago merely marks the skirmish line of a great and final battle for social revolution, industrial reconstruction, and constitutional subversion. Without constitutional safeguards there can be no security of property, no free government or individual liberty. An unchecked social Democracy means no law but the law of brute force, no rule and no order but the rule and order of irresponsible tyranny. Intelligent citizens grouped in a wholesome application of the constitutional essentials of a stable republic, who supremely cherish the priceless interests of constitutional liberty and security, who feel that there can be no real progress without the conservation of these interests, will not fail to see in present emergencies where their common danger lies. Realizing also that the problem of defense is their common concern, they can well understand that they may be proceeded to combat, defeat and disarm their common enemy is a question of momentary expediency to be decided in the light of current events and modifying circumstances.

**South Dakota Views.**

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